JOHNSTONE & GIBBONS, Publishers

DETROIT, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1883.

PRICE, \$1 65 PER YEAR

VOLUME XIV.

"PRACTICE WITH THEORY AND SCIENCE."

NUMBER 40

ericultural.—Butter and Cheese at the State Fair—An Instructive Exhibit—The Western Michigan Agricultural and Industrial Society— The Northeastern Agricultaral Society—Wool-Growers' in Council

CONTENTS.

Moree Matters.—The Great Race at Monmouth Park—Turf and Track..... Park—Turf and Track.

Farm Matters.—Fall Plowing—High Dairy
Farming in France—Two Crops of Lambs Per
Year—Manufacture of Sorghum Sugar at
Champaign, III.—Potatoes—Dairy Dots-Saving
and Sowing Clover Seed—Agricultural Items. and sowing Core seem agreement Areas.

Borticultural.—Floricultural—Growing Celery—What Fertilizers are Be-t for the Pear Orchards—Cranberry Growing—Canker Worm—The Fall Web-Worm—Horticultural Notes...

piarian.-Essentials in Wintering Bees..... Apiaran.—Essentials in whitering Bees Baltorial.—Wheat—Corn and Oats—Hops and Barley—Dairy Products—Wool—Michigan's Great Agriculturist Kindly Rewarded-Admis-sion of Exhibitors at the State Fair. News Summary .- Michigan-General-Foreign

Pencil Sketches by the Way...

Yarm Law.—A Question of Liability.... Poetry.—The Waltz of Von Weber—The Old Story—Autumnal..... Miscellaneous.—Dave's Wife—An Attempt to

Captire George Washington—Pathetic Memories of the Plow
To Inquiring Friends—Chin Whang Goes to
See Mary Anderson—All on the Last Round—
His Coat Tail—Varieties—Chaff.

Household.—Eastern Glimpses—Through a Transom—A New Departure

The Macomb County Fair .. Veterinary.-Abortion in the Mare-Nasal Polyps in a Ewe-Spavin, Curb and Foul Sheath....

Agricultural.

BUTTER AND CHEESE AT THE STATE FAIR.

The committee on butter and cheese at the Michigan State Fair of 1883 were Henry Chamberiain, of Three Oaks, D. W. Curtis, of Fort Atkinson, Wis., and T. J. Haywood, of Detroit. Following the custom practiced in the better dairy districts of the country, they made use of a scale of points as follows: Flavor 20, grain 15, color 6, salt 6, package 3making a total of 50 points. Each member of the committee examined the package of butter, and, without consulting. privately marked the points on a sheet prepared for that purpose. When all had been examined, the total points made by the three committee men were added together, and those packages having the highest number of points were awarded the premiums.

In butter made at any time, No. 29

the committee agreed on the points. The most difference is on No. 28, where there are five points between the highest and lowest. The other packages in this lot made aggregate points as follows: No 26, 132; No. 27, 132; No. 30, 127; No. 31, 115; No. 32, 126; No. 34, 124; No. 35, 124 The following shows the aggregate points on the lowest and highest grades in the judgment of the committee:

Flavor Grain Color Salt Package Total

It will be noticed that while No. 29 lacked three points in flavor and two in grain, No. 31 lacked 12 points in flavor and 12 on grain, while only a little be hind on color and salt. A package of fine flavor and high color failed for want of grain; another that had a good grain failed on account of want of flavor.

Perfect butter is that which is perfect in flavor, grain, color and salting. The best butter is that which has the highest commercial value. There is a great amount of butter made which finds a ready market in the vicinity where it is made, and which is sold to regular customers and is good sweet butter; but lack ing some of the points given above, it would bring but a small price when thrown upon the market. It is of the greatest importance that the commercial value of the butter of Michigan should be improved. We produced in 1880, in round numbers, 38,000,000 lbs.: if this sold for 15 cents a pound (and I believe it did not bring that) it would amount to \$5,700,000; if it could be made so as to be worth 30 cents, it would produce double the sum-\$11,400,000. My own butter for 1881 produced an average of nearly 30 cents for the year, and every pound was sold by a commission house on its merits. I quote from a circular of my commission merchant, dated September 18, 1883, which I found on my return from the State Fair, with which was enclosed a check for sales as that date at 24 cents a pound:

Butter.-A good business was reported but the inquiry was mainly for fine, fresh made butter of high flavor, which was taken by local dealers and butterine manufactures. There was also some demand for packing stock, but the intermediat -butter too good to sell as packing grades and yet not good enough to sell for fine table butter—rule quiet. There is a good supply of creamery on the marchiefly butter grading as firsts and rafirsts. Fine and fancy dairies are scarce, and common to medium grades in good supply. The feeling was steady and were no special changes to note in prices. Choice makes of creamery, coming under the classification of extra first, sell at 22@23c per lb, and very good makes classing as firsts sell at 20@21c, and these two grades comprise the bulk of the creamery agriculture. creamery arriving, although now and then a lot of very fancy make or brand is received, which would inspect as extras, and sells at 24@25c and even a shade

higher. Ordinary makes or seconds at For the Michigan Farmer and extra firsts. Fancy makes, equal to extras, would sell higher in a small way. However, a very large portion of the dairies arriving are more or less off in flavor and in make and not good enough to sell for more than packing grades. Some good dairies, solid boring butter, better than packing stock, sell at about 10c. Streaked stock, faulty dairies and store-packed stock generally sells as packing stock, and is quotable at 9c. Ladle-packed dull and quotable at 9@11c for good to choice. Grease butter quotable

Now, Mr. Editor, I do not run a cream ery but a dairy, in which at present we milk 25 cows. There is no secret about this matter; all that is needed to make butter that has the highest commercial value is good cows, well fed and carefully milked, the modern conveniences and utensils for dairy use, and a clean, neat man or woman to make the butter. This is my own experience. The woman in charge of my dairy for the last four years ran a long shaft, to which were attached had never but for a few months of a single year, made a pound of butter in her all running simultaneously, making a life. During the four years we have had tremendous click, clack, clatter, that was hundred, which sold from two to four the ever glib tongue of the machine cents less than the highest quotations. It | vender. The self-binders were numerous, has all been done by buying and studying the McCormick, Champion, Osborne, the best works on butter-making, and observation at dairy shows where butter was judged upon its commercial value. There are 100,000 or more men, women, boys and girls in Michigan who can fit themselves in 30 days to make first quality of butter.

Mr. Editor, when I promised you on the Fair Grounds that I would give you the basis of action of the committee on butter and cheese, I did not expect to write as long an article as this. This is not written for the purpose of defending the action of the committee, as we were well satisfied with our work: nor to advertise my own dairy products; as they have been in the past, so they will be in the future sold on their merits; but with the hope that it will induce the good men and women of Michigan to improve the products of their dairies, that they may be better rewarded for their labor and the State of Michigan become richer from the increase in the price of all our dairy products.

I have taken no note of the exhibit of creamery or June butter, only adding that scored points as follows: 45, 46 and 48, No. 51 had 135, No. 49 1301, and No. 50 form covered with all the plow repairs in total 139; first premium. No. 25-43, 47 1281 points. On No. 51 the points of the and 47, total 137; second premium. No. several members of the committee were trol of the manufacture and sale of the 28-44, 47 and 42, total 133; third premium. 44, 45 and 46; on No. 49, 401, 43 and 47; Persons interested will see how closely No. 50, 411, 43 and 44, showing that there Tedders this is the latest improvement. was but a shadow difference in the opinion of the different members of the committee.

> Producers of butter will take note of the fact that in the judgment of the committee the dairy butter was of a higher quality than the creamery. The dairy which secured premiums being 139, 137 1284 on creamery. It is not necessary in should be made by a so-called creamery. make a fair quantity of butter at one time. methods.

DIVISION G., CLASS 35-CHEESE.

The same committee made the awards in this class, with the scale of points as follows: Flavor 15, quality 15, texture 10, color 5, salting 5. No. 76, first premium, with aggregate points as made by the several members of the committee, 134 137, 141, divided by three, gives 1371, second premium No. 75, 122, 1291, 1311, gives 1272, third premium No. 73, 118, 120, 121, gives 119%.

HENRY CHAMBERLAIN. THERE OAKS, September 24, 1883.

An Instructive Exhibit.

Mr. D. Woodman, of Paw Paw, made an unique display at our recent State Fair, being a large and interesting exhibit of dried grasses, grains, seeds, etc., including 150 species in glass bottles and 83 in the head. He had 43 varieties of wheat exhibited as grown in the field, showing the habit of the variety, length of straw, etc., 32 varieties of oats and 52 of grasses, put up in the same manner, and 31 varieties of corn of the present year's crop. Mr. Woodman's entire exhibit, which also included many varieties of millet, with the single exception of a specimen of Florida rice, sent him by a friend in that State, was grown upon his own farm. Only those who have had some experience in the securing, preparing and labeling of plants can appreciate the work such an exhibit represents. That it is a matter on which many farmers are ignorant, and at the same time very much interested, was evident from the number who stopped to study and examine, and the many ques-tions which were put to the exhibitor.

WAYNE County has been taxed for the support of two agricultural fairs, but be-yond drawing the bonus from the County neither Society shows any signs of life. Where are you, John M. Farland? and Where are you, John M. Farl were is Gady Neff of Trenton?

Hon. George L. Converse, democratic congressman from Ohio, addressed wool growers at Chicago last week, favoring reduction of tariff on wool.—Evening News.

This is entirely untrue. Mr. Converse favors a higher tariff than the present

15@17c. Dairies are salable at 15@18c THE WESTERN MICHIGAN AGRIper lb. for choice, grading about firsts CULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL

The fifth annual exhibition of the Western Michigan Agricultural and In dustrial Society, was in nearly every respect quite a success. The Society have excellent grounds, on which is a splendid half mile track, and their buildings are undoubtedly the finest in the State. The number of entries in nearly all the classes were in excess of former years, filling all the space in the various departments that there was to be allotted to exhibitors. The number of people in attendance was large, reaching over 20, 000 on Thursday.

The several halls were well filled, and the show in these departments was all that could be reasonably be asked for.

FARM IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY were shown in abundance. A large engine the mowers, reapers, self-binders, etc., seven packages of butter, out of many mingled with the continuous babbling of Buckeye, Empire and others were in the row. In fact every thing one would be likely to think of in shape of an imple ment, from a portable saw mill down to a garden hoe, could be seen.

The Oliver Chilled Plow Co. were there with their mammoth tent, under which they made a fine display of their different make of plows that were finished in their usual artistic manner, and seemingly too beautiful to be used in the dirt.

The Grand Rapids Manufacturing Co. were among the largest exhibitors of im plements on the ground. They had implements for farmers' use, in all the lines from a cheap corn tool to a threshing machine. On a side platform was shown the past and present of the plow business -a plow of one hundred years ago, beside one of the most improved patterns of the day represented by their No. 10 chilled plow-and new patent jointer, with re versible point; also their No. 14 steel plow, with iron beam. They showed a large line of corn tools of every description; also cauldron kettles, steel road scraper, etc. Shown as a novelty was an inclined plat. the country. They have secured the concelebrated Allen Hay Tedder. Among Instead of drawing this machine as most do by the thills, this is drawn from the main frame, thus relieving the thills from all draft strain, and partially that of guiding. The forks are flexible in all directions, yet rigid enough to do onefourth more work than will ever be required of them. The crank shaft is fre and 133 points, as against 135, 1304 and quently driven from one wheel, except when going straight forward on perorder to make first-class butter that it feetly level ground-conditions which seldom exist. Instead of using com-It is necessary to have milk enough to plicated sets of pawls, ratchets, levers and fixtures to put the machine in and churning often, and using the improved out of gear, the Allen accomplishes the same results with a cheap, reliable, easily managed arrangement which slightly turns the axle. Much more might be said of the thorough manner in which it does its work, that it can not clog, of its great durability and wonderful simplicity of construction.

> F. G. BIGNELL'S POST POWER. F. G. Bignell, Smyrna, Ionia County, showed this horse power, which is simple and vet very complete in its construction. and is designed for farmers' use in the barn to run feed cutter, corn sheller, feed mill, etc. The post attachments are so constructed that it can be removed in a

moment without disturbing the power,

which rests on a scaffold above, thereby

giving the full size the of barn floor to use.

Its cheapness recommends it to all. J. W. Barker, Montcalm County, exhibited the Barker creamer, which we consider, for general use, is far in advance of anything we have met, and is cheaper than any other offered. It is a galvanized iron lined tank, in which are set the cans containing the milk. In the top of the cover is a sieve which is covered cover are lugs of tin which allow the steam to escape. If farmers' wives could be induced to use these creamer cans, the quality of the butter made in Michigan would be much improved, and the price

in market very much advanced.

THE LIVE STOCK SHOW was large, and creditable to any country. Among the owners of heavy horses we found N. B. Hayes, of Muir, who had first premium badge attached to his three-yearold grade Percheron; also first on grade filly.

C. Dunham, of Caledonia, had the blue ribbon attached to his grade Percheron filly two years old. R. W. Elston, Grand Rapids, won first premium on his pure bred Clydesdale stallion; also first on his four-year-old cross bred Clydesdale, and Norman stallion four-years-old. Wicks & Co., won first on Percheron stallion five-years-old, and James Merrill, Byron Center, had first on four-year-old Percheron.

CATTLE DEPARTMENT. The number of entries of cattle of all

entries of last year by 69. The Shorthorns led in numbers, six herds being represented. Wm. Ball, of Hamburg, 12; H. Lessiter, Grattan, 13; John Lessiter, Jersey, 11; N. B. Hayes, Muir, 17; Orrin Snow, Kalamazoo, 14, and H. G. Holt, Cascade, 11. Of the individual premiums Wm. Ball won first on bull three years old, cow four years old, heifer three years old, heifer two years old, and heifer one year old. Also diploma on bull of any age. O. Snow won first on heifer calf: H. G. Holt, first on bull calf. There were six herds of Shorthorns brought into the ring to compete for the herd prizes, and taken together were a grand lot, making it very difficult for the committee to decide just where the ribbons should be put. Wm. Ball, however, got first, John Lessiter second, and O. Snow third

HOLSTEINS. Of the Holstein exhibitors M. L. Sweet, of Grand Rapids, showed 13, Stone & Biggs, Hastings, eight; Leroy Moore Greenville, six; Phelps & Seeley, of North Farmington, eight. M. L. Sweet got first on bull three years old, cow three years old, heifer one year old, and heifer calf. Also first on herds. Phelps & Seeley got first on bull one year old, heifer two years old, and heifer calf. On herds

JERSEYS.

The Jerseys were represented by two herds, but I was unable to get the names of the owners-of these cattle, or ascertain just where the prizes went.

HEREFORDS. Edwin Phelps, of Pontiac, swept the board in this breed by taking all the first prizes and a diploma.

were represented by one herd, that of A.

J. Burrows of Troy. Of Galloways one herd was shown, that of R. B. Caruss, of St. Johns. Of Guernseys, C. H. Gibbs, of Pontiac, showed one herd.

Of sheep there were 145 entries; 41 of which were Merinos, 43 American Me-

rinos. In the thoroughbred class Wm. Ball won first on ram to years old, ram one year old, ram tamb, two ewes two years old, ewe lambs, and diploma on buck and two ewes. On middle wools John Lessiter, of Jer

sey, Oakland County, won first on aged ram, ram lamb, ewe two years old, year ling ewe, and ewe lamb. Also first and second on fat sheep. On Cotswolds, A. W. Hill, Caledonia,

won first on ram, one year, ram lamb, ewe two years, ewe one year, and ewe lamb, G. Bush won first on ram two years old.

The exhibit of swine, although not large, was very creditable indeed. A. L. Fox, Granville, showed a sow and boar of the Jersey Reds. W. A. Porter, of Englishville showed nine head of Suffolk, that were a good lot.

S. Brown, of Englishville, exhibited 17 head of the Ohio improved Chester White swine that were a fine lot, and considerably in advance of those we were in the habit of seeing only a few years ago. One sow, Lady Salem, is an animal of good growth, and in general conformation nearly equals a Suffolk. She has a fine head and ear, good length of body, broad back, deep sides, and is remarkably developed in the hams. The boar, Buckeye Boy, is of good size and proportions. The young stock are notably even in size, have fine heads and ears, and are certainly fine representatives of the breed. Mr. Brown won first prize on boar one year, sow and litter of pigs, pen of pigs, and

boar and sow under one year of age. The Berkshires were represented by G W. Prescott, of Grand Rapids, and Ezra Brown, of Englishville; the former showing three pens and the latter five pens. Mr. Brown won all the first prizes, to

gether with the two diplomas. Mr. Brown's Berkshires are the descend ants of some of the best stock imported. The two year old boar has a good head, an ear of medium size, a short neck, broad back, heavy hams, and stands well down on his limbs. He was bred by Mr. Armstrong, of Owosso. The sow, Lady Vick, after the milk is cooled, while under the | bred by Mr. Vickery, of Charlotte, is one of the many extra good ones sired by imp. Duke of Swinetown 3173, that have very fine head and faces, a characteristic of the family. Mr. Brown has recently purchased from Turner & Hudson, of Lansing, the young boar Royal Lad 4889, that considering present appearances will be heard from in the future. The young stock in this herd are very even and speak well as to good care and judgment on the part of the owner.

It was a source of annoyance to us, as well as to most of the visitors, to be unable to find the owners or attendants of stock. Those who wish to get the full benefit of exhibiting their wares at the fairs, must of necessity have some one with the stock or articles exhibited who are able to give all needed information. Mr. Ball's attendants were constantly with his stock, and any desired information concerning it was promptly given. c.

Dr. A. J. CHANDLER, of this city, has been appointed Veterinary Surgeon for the Zoological Gardens.

breeds was 283, exceeding the number of THE NORTHEASTERN AGRICUL-TURAL SOCIETY.

> The Third Annual Exhibition at East Saginaw.

On Tuesday last the third annual exhi bition of this Society opened up under rather unfavorable circumstances. The weather was cold, and a kind of Scotch mist hung over the grounds that made a chair alongside the large stove in the Bancroft House, a much more comfortable enjoyment than strolling around the fair grounds. However, on Wednesday morn ing the sun made its appearance for a exhibitors and visitors.

As an exhibition of live stock, agricultural machinery and the products of the counties which it represents, the fair was projectors. Various reasons are attributed by the management for the failure of the public to patronize the fair this year, but as opinions so widely differ, we will say nothing about them. That the public did port. not attend is a fact, and it will lie with the officers to find out the reason, and apply the necessary remedies for the fair of resented. Through a misunderstanding, the chairman and secretary were re-elect-

generally, and there can then be no question about its success. At the present a little pride will be infused into the oth showing that will be creditable to them which had only been worked for 30 days that the wool growers were sufficiently State that they are not behind them in agriculture or enterprise.

When we arrived at the grounds we Grand Blanc, and with him took a look over the live stock, the Shorthorns receiving our first attention, and as we turned ing our first attention, and as we turned into the stalls we got a hearty salute from our genial friend, Ben. Brooks, who, as everybody that has met him knows, is in the height of his glory at a fair. Ben show of ribbons to their credit.

ne one which he exhibited at the State Fair, and he retired from the ring with He does not seem to know any other gait many scalps at his belt.

ly young exhibitor, drew enough prizes to encourage him in continuing in the business. Mr. W. J. Bartow, of East Saginaw, has got together a very respectable herd, and received considerable en-

couragement in the way of ribbens. H. B. Baldwin, of St. Louis, had a very nice herd of cattle, which the judges showed their appreciation of by awarding him several premiums.

A. B. West, of Columbiaville, is also doing something to improve the stock of his section, and we hope the decision of the judges will encourage him in the good work.

Mr. D. Pierson, of Otter Lake, exhibited a very handsome yearling bull and was awarded second premium in a very hot centest. In the Hereford class, the herds of

Wm. Hamilton and Thos. Foster of Flint made up the exhibit, and a finer one is seldom seen, as those who saw them at the State Fair are aware. In the Devon class Mr. A. A. Sheldon

of Midland, was the only exhibitor. The exhibit of Jerseys was not so large as we expected, but was a creditable one.

Judge Marston had his herd there, in charge of Mr. Muldraugh, and Mr. J. B. Whittier, of East Saginaw, had some very nice representatives of this family. The Holstein class was well represent

ed, the largest exhibit being Mr. E. R. Phillips, of Bay City. This herd was in fine breeding condition, and the improvement in the bull at the head of it, since we saw him last winter, shows that Mr. Phillips has the capacity to handle them. Mr. Thos. Mc Graw, of Bay City, ex-

hibited his herd with the bull Nicholas 2nd at the head. The five-year-old cow Paulina, we think is one of the handsom- Vandercook, J. W. Kale, S. C. Gist, A. est Holsteins in the State. The imported W. Thompson, H. J. Wilkins, William cow Mary, which had a record in Holland Ball, C. M. Fellows. of 94 pounds of milk per day was exhibit ed. She unfortunately lost her calf and John McDowell of Pennsylvania, and has not done as well as was anticipated. Mr. McEwan, of Bay City, and Smith dents. Committees were appointed on & Lawrence of East Saginaw, were also exhibitors in this class.

In the sheep department there was an excellent show; George Stuart, of Grand Blanc, W. J. Gage, of South Lyon, and the Gale Bros., of Atlas, did the Merino breeders full credit, while H. J. Rundel and Wm. Norton of Pontiac, with the assistance of A. B. West, of Columbiaville, saw that the interests of the Hampshire Downs, Shropshires, Southdowns, Lin-

George Stuart was kept busy most his time in showing his ram Clark's 119, the merits of which so many had heard of, organized and in a way to make themand now had a chance to see, as well as a selves felt in Congress. There was one

colns and Cotswolds did not suffer.

and have that fine, dense, even fleece for the National Wool-Growers' Association which he is noted. George spent many itself had assented to the reduction. This an hour dilating on these points to his was even asserted publicly in debates in visitors, but the judges knocked it all in- the Senate. But for this fact the tariff to a cocked hat, (so to say), by giving his would never have been reduced. The ram "Tommy" the first premium; W. J. Gage's ram second, and 119 the third. Those who know George can picture his looks about that time.

The hog exhibit was an exceptionally

who is one of the largest breeders of C. Stevens, also of Ohio, who was parti-Berkshires in the country, made a full cularly wild in his denunciation of everyexhibit. Sam Goodell, the genial host of body except those from his own State. the club house at the grounds, had a very short time and infused some life into the choice breeding sow of this family, which nounced, the future course of the meeting he procured from Stone, of Guelph, Ontario. A. A. Sheldon, of Midland, A. W. also belonged to the National Wool-Grow-Alger, of Rankin, and C. Hess, of South Saginaw, made a good exhibit of Poland done until its meeting next day, to see if in every way a success. Financially it Chinas. F. C. Crego, of Isabella county, that body could not be reorganized to suit has not came up to the expectations of its exhibited some very fine Chester Whites, the views of those who were working to while A. Ganson, of Fenton, showed up form a new national association. But the the beauties of the small Yorkshires. There was only one pen of Suffolks, which W. Hinton of Wisconsin, refused to liswas exhibited by Julien Hayes of Bridge-

In the horse department the exhibit was large, and all classes were fully rep- the meeting into one for conference, and 1884. There must be work done in each Mr. S. A. Browne, of Kalamazoo, who ed. Then Mr. J. S. Codding of Kansas, a of the counties of which the Society is had shipped a car load of horses from composed, a personal interest in the fair the State Fair, was barred from competi- for his views. In response he spoke for aroused in the farmers and the public tion, owing to his not being a resident of half an hour. He deprecated the formathe territory embraced by the society. tion of a new association, and said that Mr. Browne took the matter very good fair, with the exhibits of Oakland and naturedly, and when he found that he vitation of the manufacturers to Genesee counties left out, especially as could not compete for the premiums offar as live stock was concerned, there fered, he said he would at least show the to confer about the reduction in would have been little to attract the visitor. We hope that before the next fair ing. On Wednesday he had Mr. Abbott have had their own way. He was opposed hitch up Saratoga, a two-year-old filly, to the reduction, but he argued that from er counties, and that each will make a by Grand Sentinel, dam Posie Belle, the present prices of wool it was apparent and show to the other portions of the previous, and after warming her up she was sent for half a mile, trotting it without a skip, in 1:35. The track was very heavy owing to the rain, and under favor- or, a number asking him all sorts of queswere taken in hand by George Stuart, of would have had no trouble in covering the able circumstances we think the filly distance in 1:30. Sir Knight, a very handsome stallion, was then brought out and the height of his glory at a fair. Ben horse that has only had two weeks' work, and his father, Mr. A. S. Brooks, were is certainly very promising. Another getting their herd ready for the ring and colt that Mr. Browne is thinking well at the conclusion of the award, had a fair of, is Scottish Rite, a yearling, by Grand Sentinel, out of the dam of Spinella. Mr. Wixom had his herd of cattle, the This colt was haltered to a mate and troted a half mile in 1:35, without a skip. but trotting, and with proper handling H. E. Degarmo, though a comparative he is liable to make trouble for competitors in his class.

WOOL-GROWERS IN COUNCIL.

And Some Who Are Not Wool-Growers Have a Good Deal to Say.

Agreeable to a call issued by a number of men connected with the sheep-breeders' and wool-growers associations of Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana, a meeting of wool-growers was held at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, on Tuesday of last week, one day in advance of the meeting of the Executive Board of the National Wool-Growers' Association, which was to meet the next day at the Palmer House. The call for the meeting read as follows:

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 5, 1883.

You are requested to meet at the Grand Pacific Hotel, in the City of Chicago, the 25th of September. at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of conference and organization. All State and all other Sheep-Breeders' and Wool-Growers' ciations are requested to send delegates

The following persons were announced as being present to attend the conference: W. A. Harriott, S. S. King, Matthew Anderson, W. F. Echard, P. P. Castle, J. Bonar, J. P. Wilson, C. Stoolfire, C. N. Allward, E. F. Hobart, D. W. Benton, J. B. Humphrey, J. C. Gist, M. B. Williamson, N. C. Burwell, O. K. Stevenson, J. C. Stevens, M. J. Lawrence, Jno McDowell, S. B. Hammond, J. C. Palmer, W. N. Cowden, W. F. Wilder, C. H. Beall, G. L. Converse, A. Brooks, C. R. Gibbs, W. L. Glass, Lyman Glass, E. W. Wellington, A. Lowenstein, S. Block: George Youle. A. C. Fowler, David Harpster, W. C.

A temporary chairman was appointed, also three secretaries and six vice presi-Order of Business, Resolutions, Permanent Organization, Constitution and By-Laws, and Basis of Representation.

While the committees were being formed, Mr. George L. Converse, Democratic membor of Congress from the Columbus Ohio, District, began the business of the meeting by making a speech in which he said that Messrs. Delano, Sprague and Harpster, who had been sent to Washington for that purpose, exerted themselves heroically to prevent the reduction of the tariff on wool; but were beaten by the Eastern manufacturers, who were well number of his lambs. The get of this great difficulty to contend with: to every-

ram have all the characteristics of his sire, thing they might say it was answered that tariff ought to be raised to 15c per lb. if necessary.

M. J. Lawrence, of the Ohio Farmer, followed Mr. Converse, and did his best to excel him as the great friend of the woolgood one. R. P. Gustin, of Bay City, growers. He in turn was followed by J.

When the committees had been ancame up for discussion. Many members ers' Association, and they wished nothing men from Ohio and Pennsylvania, with J. ten to anything, and the meeting adjourn-

ed until afternoon. In the afternoon it was resolved to turn member of the old Association, was asked if the wool-growers had accepted the inmeet at Rochester in August, 1882, protected as matters stood. Here interruptions were numerous, and Mr. Codding was finally obliged to submit to the clamtions at the same time, and then accusing him of contradicting himself.

Mr. Harpster of Ohio, replied to him, and by way of argument drew out a sample of Australian wool from his pocket, which he said had been sold in London for 25c per lb., to confute him. He insist ed that Messrs. Markham and Garland, officers of the old Association, had been the cause of reducing the tariff, and that it was indispensable they should be removed from office.

The fun, or rather the fight, then became general, and there was no way in which a report of the various speeches of the members could be made. Not a subject was started which any half dozen present seemed able to agree on. They contradicted each other, and very often themselves. The Ohio and Texas representatives seemed to imagine that the loudest talker was the most convincing, and spared not their wind. There were motions made and resolutions offered without number, but they could not be put owing to the confusion. After this wrangle had lasted for some time, it finally culminated in a dispute as to the propriety of re-electing Messrs. Garland and Markham as President and Secretary of the National Association. One party, headed by J. C. Stevens, of Ohio, accused these gentlemen of treachery to the wool growers of the country in consenting to have the tariff on wool reduced. Mr. M. J. Lawrence and J. Mc Dowell followed him, and Messrs, Codding and Chapman defended them. Stevens To the Sheep-Breeders and Wool-Growers of the and McDowell declared that the sheep men of Ohio and Pennsylvania compared Messrs. Garland and Markham with Benedict Arnold, Aaron Burr and Judas Iscariot, which called out cries of shame from a number of those present. A resolution was finally passed to hold a caucus in the evening to nominate officers for the National Association. At this caucus, at which the States of Illinois, Kansas, Ohio, Vermont, Colorado, Texas, Missouri, Wisconsin, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia were represented. Mr. J. S. Codding, of Kansas, was called to the chair. and Mr. M. J. Lawrence was chosen Sec-

> Mr. J. W. Hinton offered a resolution which in substance declared that in view of the general dissatisfaction of the wool growers of the country with the conduct of President Garland and Secretary Markham, it was inexpedient to re-elect them to the position they now occupy. This was declared by the chairman to be out of order.

retary.

The caucus then proceeded to choose nominees for the offices of the National Association to meet the next day. For the Presidency were nominated J. C. Gist, of West Virginia; A. M. Garland, of Illinois; and C. Delano, of Ohio, President of the Ohio State Wool Growers' Association. On the first ballot Gist received 10. Garland 4, and Delano 19 votes. Mr. De lano was therefore declared chosen and the choice made unanimous. For Secretary there were nominated W. G. Markham, of New York, and W. L. Archer, of Pennsylvania. On the first ballot Markham received 17 and Archer 15 votes. Mr. Markham was therefore declared chosen and the choice was made unanimous. Mr. C. H. Beall, of West Virginia, was

(Continued on eighth page).

THE GREAT RACE AT MON-MOUTH PARK.

We have before referred to the great race between Drake Carter, Eole, Iroquois and Monitor, at Monmouth Park, during the recent meeting there. The race was the result of a match made by Mr. Geo. L. Lorillard, owner of Iroquois and Drake Carter, with the Dwyer Bros., owner of George Kenney, which horse had beaten them. Mr. Pierre Lorillard put in the old veteran Monitor, and Freddie Gebhard the horse Eole. A writer in Harper's Weekly gives the following interesting account of the race:

The preliminaries to a great race are usually very interesting. Some twenty minutes before the start the horses ap-pear on the track and try their speed. You can easily tell the favorite by guging the applause which greets each horse as it sweeps past the grand stand. The great racers of both the Lorillard brothers come on the track with a guard of honor. On the Saturday of the original Monmouth the Saturday of the original Monmouth Stakes Iroquois entered the track escorted by Gonfalon. On Tuesday he appeared escorted by Drake Carter. Feakes on Iroquois and Shauer on Drake Carter wore Mr. Lorillard's colors, the famous cherry, black hoops on sleeves, black cap and gold tassels, which have shown first across the line in so many races. Monitor, ridden by Billy Hayward, who showed Mr. G. L. Lorillard's striking blue and orange, the favorite colors of the sporting memthe favorite colors of the sporting mem-bers of the fair sex, was, as usual, escortbers of the fair sex, was, as usual, esconded by Yolusia. George Kinney was guided by McLaughlin in the Dwyers' red with blue sash, while W. Donohue, who has become so identified with Eole that you never expect to see Donohue without Eole or Eole without Donohue, was resplendent in Mr. Gebhard's red and gold spots. Iroquois, notwithstanding his defeat, was still the favorite, paired with Drake Carter; George Kinney was next favorite; then came Eole; and lastly Moni tor. There was a curious incident before the race. Among all the great horses, Eole alone has, for some reason, been allowed to canter by the grand stand unap-On this occasion there was applause. "It's the first time, ripple of applause. said an old racer to me, "I ever heard him clapped. He's been shabbily treated. All he needs to show up brilliantly in a race is a little encouragement."

The horses galloped to the post, and the starter raised his red flag. As the race will always stand out prominently among American sporting events, it is worth describing. To follow the descrip tion it is necessary to know the general lay of the track. It forms an ellipse covering a mile in distance. A mile race begins at the grand stand. From there the horses run on a straight stretch for about a furlong, then they go around the turn to the quarter mile post, then straight down the back stretch to the half-mile post, near which there is an other turn, known as the lower turn which brings them to the three-quarter-mile post, whence there is a straight stretch home. The race in question, being at a mile and a half, began at the half-mile post, went down the lower turn, past the three-quarter-mile post, over the stretch, past the stand, to the turn, around the turn, past the quarter-mile post, down the backstretch, past the half-mile post, down the backstretch past the half-mile post, down the lower turn, around mile post, down the lower turn again, past the three-quarter mile post again, and home to the grand stand.

As the horses gathered at the post the crowd held its breath with excitement. There was one break away, and then th starter's flag fell. They were off. Eole had sprung away first, with George Kinney second, Monitor third, Iroquois fourth, and Drake Carter fifth. It seemed Mr. Lorillard's policy to tire out Iroquois's most dangerous rival, for when Monitor took the lead as they sped around the lower turn, Drake Carter captured second place with a rule brunning and the lower turn. place with a rush, running only a short distance behind the leader. Before the three-quarter post was reached there was stand. At the same time George Kinney passed Monitor and captured second place, Monitor running a close third, Eole fourth and Iroquois in the rear. They went around the turn and past the quarter-mile post in the same order. Down the back stretch Drake Carter still set the pace. As he neared the half-mile post he drew, with a tremendous burst of speed; two lengths away from George Kinney. Then he began to fall back. Now or he was hopelessly in the rear, beaten un-less equal to a miraculous burst of speed at the finish. Kinney was sailing in front, Drake Carter was still falling back, and Eole had glided past Monitor into third place. They came around the lower turn in this order. Then at the lower turn in this order. Then as the three-quarter mile post Drake Carter, game to the very end, seeing that Iroquois was not coming forward, made one last supreme effort to head George Kinney, but the latter entered the home-stretch leading by a quarter of a length. And now, as the vast crowd was carried to its feet by excitement, the son of Eolus

and War Song began to show the metal of his sire. Billy Donohue's red and gold spots were seen shining through the dust of Kinney and Carter, and a moment later the dust from Eole flew back to them. It looked as if he had come to the front with one buoyant, elastic bound. You could hear the whips whacking on Kinney and Carter, but Eole was dashing home. A moment more and he had crossed the wire, winner of the greatest race of this and many seasons. He had received before many seasons. He had received before the race what the old turfman said he needed-"a little encouragement." where it rests on the subsoil.

Turf and Track.

PITTSBURG, Pa., had her fall meeting last week. The classes were well filled, the weather fine and the attendance very large. A No fast

In the race for the Granby stakes for twoyear-olds at Newmarket last week, P. Lorillard's Nirvana secured second place in a field of four, Lord Roseberry's Savour getting first by a length.

WE note the death of a trotting stallion, bred and owned in this State, but recently owned | that the elements have free play with it, in Missourl, named Hiram Woodruff. He was the spring will find it mellower than the nineteen years old at the time of his death and had a record of 2:36. His owner thinks he was poisoned.

At the Newmarket meeting last week, J. R. Keene's American horse Bolero was entered for the St. Michael stakes, but was last in the betting and third in the race. He ran in the Welter handicap the day before and was placed third in that also, in a field of seven.

In the free-for-all stallion race at Boston on Friday, Director, Phallas and Santa Claus were the starters. Phallas took the first two heats in 3:20 and 2:2214, and Director the next three heats in 2:2114, 2:20, 2:2014. Director is a half brother of Phallas and Jay-Eye-See, all being sired by Dictator.

In the speed trials at the State Fair this

eason, there was some wretched work done by the judges. It must have been because they did not know any better, as the prizes were too small to encourage trickery or dishonesty. If there are to be speed trials at the Fair, let them be judged by men who know their business, and not subject owners and spectators to such exasperating decisions as characterized the judging on the last day of the Fair.

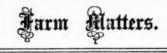
JAY-EYE-SEE made two attempts to beat his record the past week. The first was at Boston on Tuesday, where he made the quarter in 33%, the half in 1:07¼; three-quarters in 1:44¼, and the mile in 2:171/4. The next day, on the same track, he made a second attempt. He was first driven a mile to warm up, and then started. He made the quarter in 831/4; from quarter to half he kept an almost even gait and passed the half in 1:07%. Without a skip he went to the three-quarters in 1:42% and turning into the home stretch was urged a little and made the last quarter in 33 seconds, and the mile in 2:151/4.

THE stallion meeting at Beacon Park, Boston the past week, was quite successful, although the time made was nothing wonderful. One of the most exciting was the pacing race. The entries were Flora Belle, Westmont, Richball and Gem. Flora Belle took first and third heats, Westmont second and Richball fourth, when the race had to be postponed on account of darkness. The next day Richball won in two straight heats. The time was 2:1714, 1:15%, 2:18%, 2:17, 2:17% and 2:17. Flore Belle took second money. A race for a special ourse of \$2,000, between Clemmie G., J. B. Thomas and Wilson, resulted in Clemmie get ting first money, Thomas second and Wilson third. The time was 2.2214, 2:20, 2:20, 2:2114.

Mr. Paddock, Postmaster at Wolcott, N. Y. says: "I can safely recommend Rheumati Syrup to all who are suffering with indigestion and rheumatism, as one of the surest remedies ever offered to the public. I have taken many so-called remedies, but found no relief until I commenced the use of the Syrup, and after three weeks' use I had no pain, and could move around as well as ever. My difficulty was in my hips and back, and I feared I had some kind of kidney affection, but I am now entirely free from it and as well as ever." Not a Humbug.

Colonel Richard Fordham, of Lyons, N. Y. says that by the use of a few bottles of Rheu matic Syrup, he was completely cured of very severe attack of rheumatism, which confined him to his room for months. He also said that he had no faith in patent medicines but has changed his mind since using Rheu matic Syrup.

"My daughter has taken the medicine faithfully, according to directions, and her health and spirits are now perfect. The humo is all gone from her face. I wish every anxiou nother might know what a blessing Ayer's Sarsaparilla is in such cases.



Fall Plowing.

Says a correspondent of the (ountry

"If fall plowing is properly done, and at the proper time, it has the advantage of favoring earlier spring sowing, and lessening the work at that busy time, an advantage that is too important to be overlooked. But if not done at the right time and in a proper manner, it had bet ter be put off till spring. Thus, by plowing land early in the fall, a chance is given for weeds and grass to spring forth, particularly grass when sod is turned down, and especially when that grass is quack or couch grass. In such case, unless the land is plowed again in the spring, a desperate struggle for the lead between the grass and weeds will contend with Monitor and Drake Carter, who ran neck and neck with the veteran down the stretch, and dropped him before the grand -affording, besides, a chance for the better ripening of the seeds of the foul stuff. Generally, if not always, land'should be plowed rather late in autumn, and if there is much to plow, the work is continued, if the weather and the condition of the soil will admit. The later the plowing is done under such circumstances the better, even should it extend into winnever seemed the time for Iroquois to come forward. But to all appearances porth. This gives the fresh ground to the north. This gives the fresh ground to the frost and the snow, with no benefit to noxious weeds and plants, and with the further advantage of the freezing and thawing in the spring. The difficulty with late plowing is that the soil is apt to be wet, which, whether corrected by the frost or not, makes unpleasant work. This is less the case with sandy soil, or a well-drained clay loam; but with clay soil, retaining its water long, and packed in plowing, or hard and tenacious, it is not only unpleasant, but in some cases hurtful, as when packed by a heavy weight of snow during the winter, with little or no frost to relieve it, the spring freezing and thawing do not penetrate sufficiently to benefit much. It will take long for such soil to dry, and then the harrow will skip over it, making little impression. What can be expected from such a condition of the land? If plowed again the chances often are not much better-breaking up rough and wet below

"We used to plow such soil the first in the fall, when it was the dryest, or defer the plowing till spring, or, if too late to put in, prepare it for buckwheat. In no time was made, but the various races were well | case should the porous texture of the soil be sacrificed, and clay of all soils is the most subject to injury of this kind, the harm usually being done in the fall and spring. With proper management, fall plowing may be made to improve the texture of the soil through the action of all nicely washed wool, and all sold at the frost, as when thrown to the air in a market prices. I would say to those who comparatively dry and open condition, so plow left it in the fall, and in a condition for early sowing. This should be done in time, as by deferring it rains may occur and pack the soil, and as clay parts slowly with its water, may make the sowing late, or defeat it altogether. It should therefore by all means be done as soon as the ground will allow, even if quite early, and all the more where the soil lacks drainage. The grain will then get the start of the weeds, and if the soil is good stand a chance to keep it, for one of the ter, and then run through the second

the advantage it gives to weeds and grass."

High Dairy Farming in France.

On a farm near Isigny, which I visited, I found the cow keeping very much in accordance with our practices. The cows are never put indoors except for two or three weeks before calving, and a couple of months afterwards. In very bad win ters, it is true, they may be sent in for the night, but as a rule there is a shed for them to take shelter in. This farm was held by a maiden lady.

It consisted of 125 acres, of which 624 (that is to say, one-half of the entire area) was fed every year, and 50 acres were annually mowed in rotation. The re maining 124 acres were arable and were the sake of the straw. On these 125 acres tanks. as many as fifty cows are kept, as well as the due proportion of live stock of all at the bottom of these tanks on standing, and sold to the butcher at about three months old. The average annual yield of butter, which is of the finest quality, is 224 lbs. per cow, and it realizes the highest price on the Paris market; each cow brings in a gross sum of between \$110 and \$125 per annum from butter alone. Then a large number of pigs in addition to the calves are fed every year upon the skim milk, buttermilk, and other refuse products, so that the total receipts per cow must come to a very large sum. Not far from this lady's farm, and com

prising some of the best grass land in Normandy, is a smaller dairy farm of 30 cows. Here the chief object is the manufacture of that delicious soft cheese known as Camembert, for which in London we are willing to pay a shilling each. Now, at this particular farm the Camem bert cheese are made from whole milk not a particle of cream being taken off It requires only three pints of milk to make a cheese which sells for 25 cents. This particular farmer sold his cheeses at \$1 50 per dozen, or only about half the retail price, the other half remaining in the hands of the several grades of middle men who intervene between the producer and the consumer. Yet even at this diminished price the gross return from each cow for cheese alone is between \$185 and \$200, to say nothing of the value of the whey and the calf. I should add that the average yield of milk in this case is 550 gallons per cow per annum, and the rent value of the land nearly \$25 per acre.

Now, in these French instances, where a cow is kept all the year round on two acres of land or less-in the best instances a cow and her produce on two and a half acres—the large return to the farmer is only partly owing to his management of his land and his live stock, and largely to the excellence of the manufacture of the dairy products. There is nothing in the climate, or the soil, or the grasses to prevent similar results being obtained here. - Secretary Jenkins.

Two Crops of Lambs Per Year.

The experiments of raising two sets of lambs a year has been successfully tried in Ohio. Mr. Ed. Morgan, of Champaign County, writing to the Ohio Farmer, says "In the spring of 1882, after washing

our sheep, supposing that no evil would result from it we let the ram run with our breeding ewes (then sucking lambs dropped from March 15th to April 15) until shearing. In the fall, about November 1st, fifteen or eighteen of these same ewes dropped lambs, the result of letting the ram run with them from washing to shearing time.

"When we began feeding for the winter, we fixed a place in one of the stables the lambs could enter and the ewo could not, and sprinkled some bran and salt in the trough. Very soon the lambs learned to go there and in a short time they would run for their pen to get their rations as greedy as a litter of pigs for a mess of milk. We fed them liberally through the winter and they came out in the spring in fine condition. Encouraged by their nice appearance we turned our ram with the ewes again on the 9th of May, and will try our luck again with fall lambs. At washing time this spring we washed the lambs, thinking we would shear one or two; and if thought profitable would shear the whole lot. The first one clipped a fleece that weighed exactly five pounds. Encouraged by this we sheared the other twelve, and from the lot got fifty-four pounds of wool, which we sold along with other wool, at the

same price. "Some of the advantages, we think from raising fall lambs, would be the great demand as early lambs for the coming through the winter in good condition, go on grass without checking their growth, as is very often the case with spring lambs when weaned and turned on dry feed, as must necessarily be done in that season of the year; besides the wool will more than pay for what they consume through the winter, as I am

satisfied was true in my case. "The ewes came through the winter in fine condition, and when I weaned the lambs they were in much better condition than I ever had ewes when the lambs were weaned in the fall, and sheared an average of 7 11-25 pounds per fleece. A lot of 32 yearlings, wintered with the ewes, clipped an average of 9 3-16 pounds per head, are prepared to properly care for fall lambs, to give it a trial. My sheep are high grade Merinos."

Manufacture of Sorghum Sugar at Champaign, Ill.

Among the foremost sorghum sugar works are those at Champaign, Ill. The following is their process of manufacturing, as published by the Department of Agriculture:

The cane is run through the first mill, and its bagasse is saturated with hot waprincipal difficulties with fall plowing is mill. The juice from both mills flows into the same pan or tank, and is from there pumped into a juice tank in the top of the The members of the Elmira Farmers' Club are nearly unanimous in believing that soft corn at all frosted must have its feeding value reduced, even when the ear showed no injury.

The members of the Elmira Farmers' Club building; from that tank it flows into an building; from that tank it flows into an other juice tank, and from there is drawn into the defecators as desired. The ex-

pressed juice is treated in the defecators with milk of lime until it shows a neutral reaction, this being determined with litmuspaper.

After neutralization the liquor is heated to boiling and skimmed. After skimming the liquor is allowed to stand for an hour or more. At the end of this time the liquor becomes clear, and a sediment colects at the bottom of the defecators, which is prevented from running when the liquor is drawn off by placing an open plug, four or five inches long, in the outlet at the bottom of the defecators. After the juice has settled it is drawn off into an evaporator, where it is evaporated to used to grow carrots, mangels, and a small a density of 25 degrees Baume. The quantity of white straw crops, chiefly for semi-sirup thus attained is run into settling

A sediment of feculent matter collects ages, while surplus calves are fattened and is separated from the semi-sirup by means of open plugs as used in the defecators. From the settling tanks the semisirup is run into a reservoir or tank, and from there is filtered through bone coal. It is then conveyed to the vacuum pan and in it is evaporated to malada or mush sugar. It is then drawn off into crystal lizing cars or wagons, and swung out as soon as possible with the centrifugal.

The molasses, swung out by means of the centrifugal, is again put in the vacuum pan and brought to the desired density of 40 deg. Baume. The office of lime in the raw juice in

two-fold. First, it aids in defecating the juice; second, it neutralizes the acids normally present, and prevents the inversion of the cane sugar, which would other wise take place on heating.

The chief office of the bone-black is to free the raw semi-sirup from the nitrogenous and gummy matter still in solution. By this means the crystallization of the sugar is readily and surely accomplished in the vacuum pan, and the sugar and molasses thus obtained are of a superior quality and entirely free from objection able sorghum taste and odor.

Potatoes.

Results of the season's experiments with potatoes at the N. Y. Experiment Station, when summed up, indicate the following conclusions: "Potatoes invariably produce their

tubers above their feeding roots. Ordinary cultivation does not break or injure the roots of the potatoes while the plant is growing. The roots require a cool, moist feeding ground, but the tubers do well in a light, dry surface soil. A single eye, under favorable conditions, is capable of producing all the potatoes that can be expected to be grown in a hill. Whole potatoes planted, rarely develop all their eyes into growth, often no more vines being made than from a single eye planted. Using whole seed for the purpose of increasing the stalks or tubers is, therefore, wasteful. If a whole potato with one good sprout developed, has that sprout injured or destroyed, several of the other eyes may push out sprouts simul. taneously, and with a large yield of small tubers as the result.

"Potatoes repeatedly hilled up so that an undue proportion of vine is covered with earth, are liable to be checked in their tuber formation. The vine that made four feet of upward growth, through soil added during the period of its growth, neither branched nor threw out root stalks, and had but three potatoes, and these were just above the seed, the largest weighing two and three-eighths ounces, the others no larger than peas."

Butter makers are frequently troubled by the appearance of white specks in the butter, which are caused by too rapid souring of the milk or by keeping the cream in too warm a place. Sometimes in the gathered cream system they are caused by the cream churning while en route to the creamery. When the cream is churned on the farm it should be stirred every day as fresh cream is added to it. If it has been hauled to the creamery it should be thoroughly strained before being put into the cream vat. When fresh cream containing more or less milk is mixed with that which has been skimmed previously and has become somewhat sour the milk is at once curdled and the small flakes of curd become inclosed in masses of cream which are quite impossible to separate from the butter after churning. Careful management of the cream is the best preventive, and the careful ones will note that there may be other causes, such as butcher. The lambs learning to eat so over-ripe cream, tough, leathery cream soon do not rely on milk so much for and cream containing more or less loptheir support, thus relieving the dams pered milk. Whatever the cause, careful from such a drain on their system, and straining of the cream will help to remedy the evil.

Saving and Sowing Clover Seed.

In securing clover seed it is best to cut it as soon as the heads become brown, some time in September. If cut later the heavy dews and reduced heat of the sun will cause dampness and the hull to cling very tightly to the heads. When cut it is recommended to be at once put under cover to secure dryness; some put in stacks or cover with straw. If the ground is dry and the sun is hot it may be hauled in the same day it is cut. Some farmers cut it and stir it and put it in winrows, the same as making hay; but this is a waste of seed. as the stirring rattles off the ripest and best of the seed. In moving it to the barn it can be stored on the barn floor until ready to thresh. If there is no huller in the neighborhood, enough can be threshed out for one's own sowing; and as it will not be very clean, it should be sown in February or earlier, so that the hulls and seed may settle in the ground and germinate as soon as the soil is warm, giving it a good start, which is almost certain to produce a good crop. - Germantown Telegraph.

WAYLAND, Mich., July 18, 1881.

R. PENGELLY & Co.: I enclose \$5.00 for which send me six bottles of Woman's Friend. I must tell you how I am. I weigh more than I have in twenty years. I have gained from seventy-three to ninety pounds in one year. My general health is so good that I have not worn flannels this Summer, and I have not gone without them before MRS. A. I.

Agricultural Items.

THE first bulletin of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station has been issued, detailing the result of the experiments with wheat the past year.

New York farmers are suffering consider able losses from the rotting of their potatoes The disease is caused by a microscopic fungue which infests the leaves and stems, and is washed down by the rains till their spores reach the tuber, which they cause to decay quite rapidly. The disease is contagious.

THE American Cultivator reminds farmer that they should make calculation to devote a few days, before winter sets in, to prepare trees and shrubs to resist the cold. Surface water should be drained away, most small fruits should be mulched, grape vines laid down in sections, and other work done before cold weather makes its appearance.

DR. STURTEVANT, of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, recently made an exhibition of potatoes grown from a single eye. The entire yield was shown, even to those which had rotted. The display thus gave an excellentidea of the comparative productive ness of the different sorts, much better than if only the best of each yield had been selected

THE wild potato from Arizona, the larges potatoes being the size of a walnut, has nearly doubled in size, the result of one year's cultiva tion at the New York Experiment Station. Eye from the best of these will be planted anothe year to see whether cultivation alone will no in time develop a productive variety. It is possible that one thus secured would have more vigor and vitality than the product of long cultivated sorts.

SHEEP return to the soil, in manure, the largest percentage of the manurial value of the food consumed of any other animal. According to accurate experiments, made at German experiment stations, when the food given and the manure obtained were carefully analyzed, 95 per cent of all the manurial elements of the food consumed, was returned in their manure solid and liquid. This is in accord with the Spanish proverb, that "the hoof of the sheer is golden.'

FANNY FIELD, in the Ohio Farmer, says that many of the mysterious ailments that afflict young chicks are caused by lack of constitutional vigor on the part of the parent fowls. if you breed from fowls that have been overstimulated by egg food, or from those that have been in-bred too long, or from those whose constitutions have been weakened by disease the chicks will be a sickly lot just as surely as two and two make four.

THERE are many American farmers who harrow their wheat in spring, and it needs only to be known how easily the work is done and now helpful it is to the crop togreatly increase the practice. The slanting-tooth harrow with the teeth set backwards is the best for this purpose, finely pulverizing the surface without danger of tearing up the plants by the roots On heavy soils it is better to have these harrows weighted to cut more deeply. Thoroughly harrowing wheat fields in spring will produce such a mellow seed bed as to insure good catch of clover.

"Rough on Rats." Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed bugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15 cents. Druggists.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENT!

NEW YORK, Sept. 14th, 1883. We take pleasure in announcing that, nutil further notice, we have this day placed into the hands of Clough & Warren Organ Company of Derroit, Mich., the exclusive sale of the Steinway & Sons' pianofortes for the State of Michigan.

STEINWAY & SONS.

Dealers wanting Exclusive Territory, apply to Clough & Warren Organ Co.. Detroit, Mich. 1

All sorts. Also the

POTATO DIGGERS

New Winter Wheat Seed. Send for my new paper, "THE SHEAF" J. C. VAUGHN, Seedsman, Chica

WOMEN. HUSBANDS (OF) WIVES MOTHERS Sickly DAUGHTERS

Diseases of Women & Children Sent gratis. Every weman, especially Mothers, show read it. Address R. PENGELLY, M. D., KALAMAZOO, MICH



A SPECIFIC FOR

EPILEPSY, SPASMS, CONVULSIONS, FALLING SICKHESS. ST. VITUS DANCE, ALCHOHOLISM, OPIUM EATING, SYPHILLIS, SCROFULA, KINGS EVIL, UGLY BLOOD DISEASES, DYSPEPSIA NERVOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHE, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS WEAKNESS, NERVOUS PROSTRATION. BRAIN WORRY, BLOOD SORES, BILIOUSNESS, COSTIVENESS, KIDNEY TROUBLES AND IRREGULARITIES \$1.50 per bottle.

onials and circulars send stamp The Dr. S. A. Richmond Med. Co., Props. St. Joseph, Mo. (11) dence freely answered by Physician Sold by all Druggists.

3,000,000 Apple Seedlings for sale. Address A. S. FISHER, Eureka, III s18-4t. Sp

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

What will it do?

Brown's Iron Bitters? Good for what? Well, see what it has done. To begin with dyspepsia. It has cured some of the worst.cases.

Then chills and fever. Who van's to shake with cold and burn with heat, when a bottle or two of Brown's Iron Bitters will drive the source of the mischief away?

How about rheumatism? It cured Mr. Brashear, of Baltimore, and hundreds of others.

Those dreadful nervous troubles. Mr. Berlin, of Washington, the wellknown Patent attorney, was entirely relieved by Brown's Iron Bitters. o The ailments of the kidneys .-Brown's Iron Bitte: s cured Mr. Montague, of Christiansburg, Va., and an army of other sufferers.

Debility and languor. The Rev. Marshall West, Ellicott City, Md. is one of the many clergymen restored by Brown's Iron Bitters. And as with vertigo, malaria, lives complaint, and headache, Brown's Iron Bitters is the Great Family Medicine.





CURES ALL

Nervous Diseases Pains Colds Cramps And General Debility. For Sale by all Druggists, 25c., 50c and \$1 a botti Dr. Jno. Leeson, Prop'r., Cadillac, Mich. LANE & BODLEY CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Portable & Stationary

STEAM ENGINES.

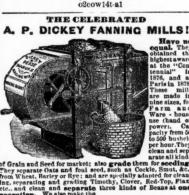
And Steam Boilers of the best design, material & workmanship. Our smaller sizes are especially adapted to FARM AND PLANTATION USE.

We manufacture six sizes of Saw Mills, with capacity of from Three to Fifty Thousand Feet per day, with One Saw. Send for our special cir-cular of our No. 1 Plantation Saw Mill, which we sell for

\$200

Illustrated Catalogues of our Machinery sent free LANE & BODLEY CO.,

John and Water Streets, Cincinnati. Sawing Made Easy
Monarch Lightning Sawing Machine! Sent on 30 Days A Great Saving of Test Trial. Labor & Money.



DICKEY & PEASE, Manufacturers, RACINE, Wisconsis [This firm manufactures strictly first-class good aps-je5-oc2-no6

SPLENDID POT PLANTS, specially prepared for House Culture and Winter Bloom, Delivered safely by mail, postpaid, at all post offices a splendid varieties, your choice, all labeled, for \$1; 12 for \$2; 19 for \$3; 26 for \$4; 35 for \$5; 75 for \$10; 100 for \$13. We CIVE a Handsome Present of Choice and Valuable ROSES Free with every order. Our NEW CUIDE, a complet Trackies on the Rose, 70 pp. elegantly illustrated—free to at se on the Rose, 70 pp. elegantly titustrated - / res to THE DINCEE & CONARD CO.
Growers, West Grove, Chester Co., Pa

PENSIONS for any disability; also to Parents, Widows, Children. Pen sion now increased. Charges of desertion removed; Discharges and Bounty obtained. Horse claims now paid. Send stamps for New Laws and blanks. Col. L. BINGH 4M, Atty since 1865 for Claims & Patents, Washington, D. C. 02-6m-2ads Cound at Last 100 SEEKE AS FRIELY
COUNTY OF THE COUNTY OF



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



M. Mn

thus writ

"A large

well flor

The larg

hanging

flowers a

longer th

double th

good siz

tings ma

it can be

seeds, w

be carefu

compose

fill pots

good tho

the dust

not put

chance o

instead c

place in

after wh

and air.

transplan

soil simi

the seed

rooted,

singly in

equal pa

make it

at a goo

apply m

FROM

hyacinth

bridge, 1

we make

last of O

be lengtl

bloom ca

hyacinth

of mana

the forci

after hav

ing mate

lar near

heat, ne

one stro

where ef

seven-in

sists of c

and one

the soil.

dry, flak

the pot,

this, the

by prema

this is of

desires fl

and thus

thorough

from wh

watering

with old

it. They

have gro

ready to

They sho

the tan a

smooth-p

bulb has

spike.

window,

mistake

in the po

want a f

At the

ricultura

two very

in pots,

drain tile

C. Milto

asked his

ing and

so tender

dirt. H

"It is

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian HAIR RENEWER

was the first preparation perfectly adapted to cure diseases of the scalp, and the first successful re storer of faded or gray hair to its natural color, growth, and youthful beauty. It has had many imitators, but none have so fully met all the requirements needful for the proper treatment of the hair and scalp. HALL'S HAIR RENEWER has teadily grown in favor, and spread its fame and usefulness to every quarter of the globe. Its un-

paralleled success can be attributed to but one

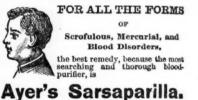
ause: the entire fulfilment of its promises. The proprietors have often been surprised at the receipt of orders from remote countries, where they had never made an effort for its introduction, The use for a short time of HALL'S HAIR RENEWER wonderfully improves the personal appearance. It cleanses the scalp from all impurities, cures all humors, fever, and dryness, and thus prevents baldness. It stimulates the weakened glands, and enables them to push for ward a new and vigorous growth. The effects of this article are not transient, like those of alco holic preparations, but remain a long time, which makes its use a matter of economy.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE FOR THE

WHISKERS

Will change the beard to a natural brown, or black, as desired. It produces a permanent color that will not wash away. Consisting of a single preparation, it is applied without troub PREPARED BY

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N.H. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.



Sold by all Druggists; \$1, six bottles, \$5.

ia man



"ALBERT LEA ROUTE." A New and Direct Liea, via Seneca and Kanka-kee, has recently been opened between Bichmond, Norfolk, Newport Nows, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Au-gusta, Nashville, Louisville, Lexington, Cincinnat, Indianapolis and Lafayette, and Omaha, Atianosp-cilis and St. Paul and intermediate points. All Through Passengers Travel on Fast Express

rains.
Tokets for sale at all principal Ticket Offices in he United States and Canada.
Baggage checked through and rates of fare al, vays as low as competitors that offer less advanages. ways as low as competitors that tages, tages.
For detailed information, get the maps and Fold-CREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE, At your nearest Ticket Office, or address
R. R. CABLE, E. ST. JOHN,
Vice-Prof. & Gen'l M's'r, Gen'l Talk. & Pass. Aft. Vice-Pres. & Gen'l M'g'r, Gen' CHICAGO.



to Health and Beauty to the CUTICURA REMEDIES." DISFIGURING Humors, Humiliating Eruptions

"I owe my

DISFIGURING Humors, Humiliating Eruptions Itching Tortures, Scrofula, Salt Rhemm, and Infantile Humors cured by Curicura Renaduration the Humors cured by Curicura Renadurations and perspiration of imparities and poisonous elements, and thus removes the cause Curicura, the great Skin Cure, instantly allays Itching and Inflammation, clears the Skin and Scalp, heals ulcers and sores, and restores the hat Curicura Soap, an exquisite skin beautifier and Toilet Requisite, prepared from Curicura, is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby Humors, Skin Blemishes, Sunburn, and Greasy Skin. Curicura Remeptes are absolutely pure, and the only infallible blood purifiers and Skin Beautifers. Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50 cents; Scan, 25 cents; Resolvent, \$1. Potter Drug Am Chemicula Co., Boston, Mass.



ment: "I pro cure the sow in a the plan transpla apart in apart. twelve in handle 1 leaves ar earth arc 16 inches three-inc plant. ering up son with

inches v commen the base slip your unwind row, or take up the rest.

leaves co or it will that I m you on I Mr. M nicely bl The tile protects had good he think one purs thing for

plants, a

Korticultural,

FLORICULTURAL.

M. MILTON, in the Country Gentleman, thus writes concerning the Begonia rubra: "A large plant of this beautiful begonia, well flowered, is a sight worth seeing. The large trusses of bright scarlet flowers hanging from the rich green, waxy foliage, are very attractive, especially if the flowers are the female or seed-producing ones, as they remain in perfection much longer than the male ones, are more than double the size, and are produced in large numbers after the plant has attained a good size. This begonia, like most of the family, is easily propagated from cuttings made of the half-ripened wood, but it can be raised in largest numbers from seeds, which are like dust and require to be carefully handled. Get fine sifted soil, composed mostly of leaf mould and sand; fill pots or pans nearly full of it; give a good thorough watering, and then sow the dust-like seeds on the surface. Do not put any soil on top, or else there is a chance of burying them too deeply; but instead cover with a light of glass, and place in a shady place until they vegetate, after which gradually inure to the light and air. When large enough to handle, transplant into other pots or pans, using soil similar to what is recommended for the seeds. Water and shade until well rooted, and when large enough pot off singly into small pots, using soil of about equal parts of well-rotted manure, loam and leaf mould, mixing plenty of sand to make it open and light. When growing at a good rate, water is necessary, but apply more sparingly when the plant is at

FROM a paper on the pot culture of hyacinths, by Mr. E. L. Beard, of Cambridge, Mass., in the Country Gentleman, we make the following extract: "It is best to pot hyacinths about the

last of October, and the potting period can be lengthened out so that a succession of bloom can be had, which, in the case of hyacinths, is quite essential. A good way of managing this, however, is to retard the forcing process by keeping the pots, after having been taken from the plung. ing material, in a cold frame or cool cellar near the light, until brought into more heat, never letting them freeze. I use one strong bulb in a five-inch pot, or where effect is desired, three bulbs in a seven-inch pot. The compost I use consists of one part loam, one part leaf mould and one of sand. I do not use manure in the soil, but place about two inches of dry, flaky cow manure in the bottom of the pot, over a few pieces of crocks for drainage. By the time the roots reach this, the bulb needs the nourishment given, and the soil has not been made sour by premature enrichment. To remember this is of importance to the amateur who desires first class spikes. In potting, it is well not to force the bulbs into the pot, and thus mat the soil, but rather nearly fill the pot with soil and make a place for the bulb with the fingers, placing it in tightly and setting the soil around it until the top just appears above the soil. A thorough soaking of the soil, which at potting must not be wet, but rather dry, is necessary before the pots are stood together on the bottom of a cool, dry cellar, They should invariably be taken out of smooth-pointed unbroken shoot from the bulb has opened and displayed the flower spike. Then bring to the green-house or window, and keep near the glass. It is a mistake to over-water, so that the earth in the pots becomes soggy, but the bulbs want a full supply, especially in a dwelling, as the strain upon them is great."

GROWING CELERY.

At the fair of the Macomb County Agricultural Society last week, we noticed two very fine bunches of celery growing in pots, each bunch inclosed in a 31-inch drain tile. They were entered by Mr. W. C. Milton, of New Baltimore, and we asked him to furnish his method of growing and blanching it, as the stalks were so tender and white, and entirely free from dirt. He sends us the following state-

you how to blanch celery. First, I procure the seed of some good seedsman, and the plants are about two inches high I apart in the rows, the rows about five feet apart. When the plants are about ten or twelve inches high. I then commence to handle by gathering up the stalks and hours to kill the worms, or to prevent June. These hatch in the months of June leaves and drawing about three inches of earth around each plant. When they are 16 inches or so high I take a common three-inch drain tile and slip over the plant. This is done by one person gathering up all the leaves, and another person with a strip of cotton cloth, three inches wide and about five feet long, commencing winding around the stalk at the base and winding up to the top. Then slip your tile over, and as the tile descends unwind the cloth, and so on through your row, or as much as you wish. You can take up one plant and not molest any of the rest. Care should be taken that the leaves come out over the top of the tile, or it will smother. This is as near the way that I managed with mine as I can tell

Mr. Milton says his plants are always tile, and free from canker, dirt or worms. The tile settles into the earth slightly, and protects the plants from insects. He has had good success with this method, and he thinks it less trouble than the usual one pursued by growers. It is an easy thing for growers to test it with a few pleased with this new idea.

Orchard

We have yet much to earn to be able to success, because, as they believe, every while one class of plants will do best when fed on a fertilizer that is composed largely of nitrogenous compounds, another class of plants will do best when fed on a fertilizer that is largely composed of phosphates, thus proving that whatever powers of selection plants may have. they do best when fed on materials particularly adapted to their wants.

Stable manure, containing as it does, all of the elements of plant food, is probably as well adapted to the growth of a larger number of different plants and trees as any other fertilizer, but even stable manure is not the best thing to apply to all classes of vegetation. For example, the peach tree if fed with large quantities of stable manure, would die very young, because to do this would furnish too much nitrogen and not enough potash, and the pear tree, if manured entirely with stable manure, gets too much nitrogen and not enough phosphate.

Three years ago an experiment was tried with a pear orchard which had run down under a liberal application of stable manure, by applying fifteen hundred pounds to the acre of coarsely ground bone; the bone was spread on the surface; the first year it did not seem to have any perceptible effect. The leaves of the trees turned yellow as usual early in the season, and most of them dropped before the fruit was fully grown. Last year there was an evident improvement, the leaves of the trees kept green longer than usual, but by the third week in August they began to show signs of a change of color, on most of the trees, but on a few of them the leaves kept green until cold weather. This year there is a decided improvement; the first week in September, nothwithstanding the extreme drouth, most of the trees were covered with a thick foliage of dark green color, and the fruit was much larger than usual The question is has this improvement been caused by the large quantity of phosphate the bone contained? A single trial like this would be of no great value if other similar trials had not secured the same results.

So far as we have been able to learn the liberal application of phosphate to pear orchards has always resulted beneficially, especially when it has been applied in connection with ground bone. There can hardly be a doubt that ground bone mixed with an equal portion of wood ashes, is not only better for a pear orchard than stable manure, but very much cheaper .- Mass. Ploughman.

Cranberry Growing.

Nearly every season we receive more or less inquiries about the conditions necessary to successful cranberry culture. We therefore give place to the following exhaustive article from the Massachusetts Ploughman: "The soil for cranberries should be

composed of peat not less than one foot in depth, and it should be porous enough from which frost is just excluded. After to pass the water through it freely. A watering the pots, I cover them six inches soil that is so compact that the water deep-that is, over the tops of the pots- drains from it only by passing over the with old spent tan, which has no heat in surface, is entirely unfit for cranberries, it. They are then left until the plants because during the summer months this have grown so far that the leaves are crop needs to have the water drained ready to open and show the flower spike. from it about as much as a crop of potatoes: it is therefore important that the the tan at this stage, and not left until the meadow should be so situated that the owner can have full control of the water; flowing or draining whenever he pleases. In the winter season it is important that there should be water enough to flow to a greater depth than it freezes. If there be a running stream of water sufficient at any season of the year to flow the land in a few hours, it will make the location still more valuable, by giving the owner the power to cover the vines with water a few hours to kill the berry worm, and to flow it cold nights to keep the frost off. The water should be gradually drawn off in the spring, but kept back enough to carry the vines safely through the frosty nights of May; for what is very singular indeed, while the blossom buds never appear to be injured by the coldest weather in the winter, even when not covered with water, it does not require a very hard frost the last of May to not only kill the blossom buds, but also about a half of an "I promised that I would write and tell inch of the ends of the vines; so if the crop of fruit is to be insured in unfavorable seasons, care must be taken to keep sow in a cold frame early in spring; when the water high enough until the first of June to prevent frost. As soon as the transplant in rows; plants 12 or 14 inches danger of frost is over, the water should be drawn at least twelve inches below the gathered; except when wanted for a few

> the frost from injuring the ripening fruit. thus control the water, and has a soil as above described, has a very valuable piece of land, and should lose no time in preparing it and setting it out with cranberry vines, providing good sand, or fine gravel can be obtained within a reasonable distance.

"To prepare such land for cranberries the top should be taken off down to the bottom of the grass roots; this should be done to prevent, as far as possible, the grass from growing among the cranberry vines. The surface should be made as near a water level as possible, so that when it is desired to flow it to kill the berry worm, or to prevent frost, all portions will be covered at the same time, and to the same depth. When thus prenicely blanched the entire length of the pared the land should be covered with about three inches of sand or good fine gravel, but the latter is not as good as sand, and should not be used when the former can be obtained within a reasonable distance. This work must be done in the winter when the ground is frozen. "Cranberry vines should be set in May,

What Fertilizers are Best for the Pear only a great difference in the productive qualities of the fruit. To select a good decide what fertilizer it is best to use for cranberry is very easy, if one only knows feet long, the whole enclosed portion have can winter your colonies in a cool and any particular class of trees or plants. It how. There is as much difference in the is true, some contend that all plants may qualities of this as other fruits. Some be fed with the same fertilizer with equal are principally skin and seeds; the flesh being very thin, and the cavities conplant has the power of selection, and that taining the seeds very large, while others it will take up and consume only such are very thick flesh, small seeds, with materials as are particularly adapted to very small cavities; these are the best. its wants. But observation teaches that The market demands a dark red color, and as the average purchaser knows of flesh, a poor, dark red berry will sell better than a good berry of light color. A berry that is both thick flesh and dark bearer; this can only be ascertained by visiting the vines when the fruit is on

> "When the vines are set the water should be brought very near the surface. Having separated the vines from each other, and from any grass that may be among them, with the fingers gently push them into the sand, first the roots and then portions of the tops every few inches, thus covering the ground all over, leaving no vacant space over three inches square. This is much better than to set in hills or rows, because thus set the plants come up even, and cover the ground much sooner than in either hills or rows. It is true it is a trifle more work to keep the weeds out the first year, but not so much the second year, and by the third year they will take care of themselves, or at least will require but very little labor; while if in rows the ends of the vines often burn off, so that the weeds and grass get quite thick before the vines get the advantage, thus requiring much labor and some years before the weeding can be left off. To have the fruit keep well it should be hand picked. To those who have the right land the cranberry crop promises the largest profits of any crop the ordinary farmer can grow; but to those who do not have the right land it is a very uncertain business. If the object is for profit, never set cran berries in a clay soil, or on land where the water cannot be readily drained off, and never set them where they cannot be kept well covered with water during the

Canker Worms.

entire winter."

To grow fruit successfully it is necessarry to know the habits and peculiarities of the various insects which infest the trees. Prof. Henry Comstock in an address upon Insects delivered before the N. Y. State Horticultural Society, says of the habits of the canker worm, which is in which he seminded owners of orchards that yearly growing more destructive in our

"There are two species of these worms -the fall and spring. The female, which is wingless, of the fall species, lays her eggs late in autumn in exposed situations on the twigs or branches of the tree. They usually hatch about the time the young leaves of the apple push from the bud in spring, when the young canker worms cluster upon and consume the tender leaves. They are of a pale olive-green long. These caterpillars are called loopers because they alternately loop and extend their bodies when in motion. When full grown, they leave the trees, letting themselves down by silken threads. Having reached the ground they burrow into

in autumn. during the first warm days of spring, in masses, without order or regularity, as many as a hundred together, usually hidden in crevices of the bark of trees. They hatch at the same time as the fall species, which they very much resemble in appearance; their habits are similar and they attain maturity about the same

"The remedies with both of these species are first, the application of some sticky substance to the bodies of the trees to prevent the ascension of the wingless female to lay her eggs; secondly, spraying the trees with Paris green or London purple and water to render the foliage poisonous to them. If gas tar is used paper bands should first be tied or tacked around the trees to prevent injury to the bark; if printer's ink, poor mole sses, or substances of that nature are used the paper is necessary. These substances should be applied in October, to catch the moths of the fall species, and early in spring to catch those of the spring Fresh quantities will need to be applied as fast as they dry and harden. The spraying, if thoroughly done, is easiest and most effectual.

The Fall Web-Worm.

Saunders, in his "Insects Injurious to Fruit," thus describes this orchard pest: "The moth of this species deposits her eggs in broad patches on the under side of surface and kept there until the crop is the leaves, near the end of a branch during the latter part of May or early in July or August; during the earlier period "He who has a location where he can in the warmer districts, and later in the colder ones.

"As soon as the young larvæ appear they begin to eat, and to spin a web over themselves for protection. They devour only the pulpy portion of the leaves, leaving the veins and skin of the under surface untouched. While young, they are of a yellowish color, sparingly hairy, with two rows of black marks along the body. When full grown they are an inch or more in length and vary greatly in of openings, or absorbents, which may their markings; some examples are pale draw off the excess of moisture without vellow or greenish, others much darker at the same time causing a current of air and of a bluish-black hue. The head is which would prove fatal to the bees. Bees black, and there is a broad dusky or emit during the winter an enormous blackish stripe down the back; along quantity of watery vapor, which, if it each side is a yellow band, speckled more or less with black. The body is covered honey, renders it acid, and causes that with long, straight hairs, grouped in tufts, fatal disease, dysentery-six or eight arising from small black or orange-yellow protuberances, of which there are a number in each segment. The hairs are of a dirty white, with a few black ones interspersed, sometimes reddish-brown; tion of hives, relying upon the fact that they are longest near the extremities of they always winter with success without the body. Unlike the common caterpil- giving ventilation to their hives. It is plants, and if they grow as fine samples and an effort should always be made to lers, these larvæ do not wander from their possible that they then succeed in a cellar

ing ground, constantly enclosing fresh are seldom met with, and we affirm that qualities of the vines, but also in the portions of the branch occupied, until ventilation is an essential thing to success ing a scorched or withered look, as if it dark room where there is a temperature had been blighted. When nearly at their from 40 to 50 degrees Fah., but you must full growth, they suddenly abandon their then give greater ventilation to the hives. social habits, and scatter far and wide, feeding on almost any green thing they meet with. They are very active, and

run briskly when disturbed. "During September and October, these caterpillers descend to the ground, and nothing about the difference in thickness | burrow a short distance under the surface, or creep under crevices of bark or some such shelter above ground, where they form short cocoons of silk, interwoven color is very valuable, if it is a good with hairs from their bodies. Within these cocoons they soon change to chrysalide of a dark brown color, smooth polished, and faintly punctuated with a swelling about the middle. In this condition they remain until the following year."

Horticultural Notes.

PROF. BUDD says in the Iowa Homestead, that hawthorn is almost too strong a grower for village hedges.

Do not pack several varieties of apples in the same barrel for market. Use the odds and ends at home and make as salable packages as possible for shipping.

THE Indiana Farmer office on the ground of the Indiana Agricultural Society was indicated by a sunflower over four feet in circumference, of the Mammoth Russian variety.

E. S. GOFF, horticulturist of the New York Experiment Station, has made a series of experiments with the remedies prescribed for the cabbage worm to test their efficacy. Some were partly efficient, others entirely ineffective and the best and most satisfactory remedy consisted of a mixture of half a pound each of hard soap and kerosene in three gallons of water. A single application near the end of August destroyed most of the worms.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Farm and Garden says he no longer poles his Lima beans, but uses brush for them. A liberal supply of man-ure is placed in deep plow-furrows; mixed thoroughly with the soil and seed dropped, 800,000 No 1 Peach Trees. every four inches in rows 31/4 feet apart. When : well up, the plants are bushed with heavier stuff than for tall peas. The vines having reached the top of the support are pinched in which repression results to the advantage of the crop. By this method he gets a larger product from a given space than in the old way and has a smaller surface to hoe.

PROF. H. COMSTOCK, of Cornell University. read a paper on insects before the New York Agricultural Society at Rochester, last week the fall web worms remain in their tents, and when they have devoured the leaves covered by their tent they extend it over others and proceed to feed upon them. From the fact that they are always at home, it is very easy to cut off and burn the branches on which they appear, or they can be burned with rags dipped in kerosene.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Ohio Farmer says "In picking Bartlett pears we have found that it pays to make three pickings. The rule is that when you take hold of a pear and raise color and, when full grown, about an inch it from its hanging position to a horizontal one and the stem parts freely from the twig i is time to pick it. When Bartletts first begin to 'yellow up' it is only a few that will sep. arate in this way, and if all are picked many will have to be rudely torn off, breaking the twigs and gathering really immature fruit The higher price for the early varieties tempt it to a depth of from two to six inches, many to this course, but it is not all profit, for where they remain as chrysalids until late fruit gains rapidly in size just at the period of maturity, as well as in appearance and beauty.'

> SAYS Prof. Wm. Trelease, of Wisconsin: The cause of peach curl is well known, being a minute parasitic fungus, known to botanists as Ascomyces (or Exoascus, deformens. The bloom seen on the distorted parts of the leaves is nothing but the fruit of the fungus, which also attacks the younger twigs. The parasite is closely related to a species, common enough in Europe, and occasionally found here on wild cherries, which causes the staring growth known in some sections as "Witchs brooms." As a rule, trees which have the cur shed their first crop of leaves, and soon pro duce a second crop. No remedy is known except the destruction of all young twigs that show signs of disease when the first symptom are seen in the spring."

"Buchu-Paiba." Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney Diseases. \$1. Druggists.

Apiarian.

Essentials in Wintering Bees.

J. B. LaMontague, of Quebec, has published a book on bee-keeping from which the American Bee Journal translates as follows:

"Each colony ought to have from 25 to 30 pounds of sound honey, that is to say, capped over, the combs of which if the cells are not closed over in the fall contain unsound honey, unfavorable for wintering-these should be emptied with an extracter, and replaced by combs firmly capped over. All the colonies should be taken into the cellar in the month of November, or by the beginning of December, at the latest, if the season be mild, which cellar should be dry and perfectly dark; keep up a temperature from 45 to 50 degrees Fah. Dry and dark cellars are those in general use in the houses of the farmers, and are in general very favorable to the wintering of colonies.

"It is also necessary to create an ai current at the top of the hives by means does not find an outlet, penetrates the inches of straw placed directly upon the comb frames are a sufficient absorbent, or you can obtain the same result with sawdust. Some cry out against the ventila as Mr. Milton exhibited, they ought to be get vines that will not only produce large nest to feed until they are nearly grown, exceedingly dry, and where there is not crops, but also good fruit; for there is not but extend the web over the whole feed- the least moisture, but such conditions

sometimes the web covers a space several ful wintering. If you have no cellar, you You should not confine the bees in their hives by closing the opening by means of wire cloth, unless you winter them in the house. One would at first sight be led to believe that bees would be more at ease in a warm, than in a cool place, but the fact is otherwise, and one would lose many more by a high temperature than in a low one. I have already had proof of that fact. Thus it is necessary as far as possible to winter your colonies in cellars combining the conditions before mentioned. It is better to put your hives in winter quarters early than late, in a dry time than in a wet, and when they are placed disturb them the least possible."

> MR. M. H. HUNT, of Belle Branch, this State, who was an exhibitor in the apiarian department of the State Fair, notifles us that an error was made in the list of premiums published last week. Of course there will be more or less inaccuracies in any report got up as hurriedly as that was, and we stated that the list was not official, and could only be relied upon in a general way. Mr. Hunt says he was awarded first premium for "best colony of bees of any kind," and was credited with only second on "collection of Italian bees." Mr. Hunt was also awarded first on comb foundation, which was omitted altogether. When the official list is published these inaccuracies will of course be corrected.

Hysteria and Nervous Prostration.

We give our readers an extract from a cheerful letter, written by Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, of Richmond, Ind., who says: "Samaritan Nervine cured me of hysteria and nervou prostration." Comment is useless.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

over eighty varieties, among which can be found kinds suited to all sections, including all the new over eighty varieties, among whic's can be found kinds suited to all sections, including all the new and old standard sorts. Also 300,000 apple trees, 200,000 of them extra long-keeping varieties, and adapted to Southern planting and wherever long-keeping varieties are desirable. Kiefer and Leconte pears. Also a full line of all kinds of Nursery stock at prices to suit the times. Trees, grapevines, small fruit and other plants sent by mail to all sections. Catalogues showing how and what to plant, with much valuable information, mailed gratis. RANDOLPH PETERS, 02eow4t WILLMINGTON, DEL.

A NOTED BUT UNTITLED WOMAN. [From the Boston Globe.]



Mesers, Editors :-The above is a good likeness of Mrs. Lydia E. Pink ham, of Lynn, Mass., who above all other human being may be truthfully called the "Dear Friend of Woman,"

assistants, to help her answer the large correst which daily pours in upon her, each bearing its special burden of suffering, or joy at release from it. Her Vegetable Compound is a medicine for good and not ovil purposes. I have personally investigated it and am satisfied of the truth of this.

am satisfied of the truth of this.

On account of its proven merits, it is recommended
and prescribed by the best physicians in the country.
One says: "It works like a charm and saves much
pain. It will cure entirely the worst form of falling
of the uterus, Leucorrhosa, fregular and painful
Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and
Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent similal weakness, and is expectable education. equent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to be Change of Life." the Change of Life."

It permeates every portion of the system, and gives now life, and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Steeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governa the female system.

that governs the female system.

It costs only \$1, per bottle or six for \$5, and is sold by

It costs only \$\frac{1}{2}\$, per bottle or six for \$\frac{3}{2}\$, and is sold by druggists. Any advice required as to special cases, and the names of many who have been restored to perfect health by the use of the Vegetable Compound, can be obtained by addressing Mrs. P., with stamp for reply, at her home in Lynn, Mass.

For Kidney Complaint of either sex this compound is unsurpassed as abundant testimonials show.

"Mrs. Pinkham's Liver Pills," says one writer, "are the best in the scorid for the cure of Constipation, Billousness and Torpidity of the liver. Her Blood Purifier works wonders in its special line and bids fair

Purifier works wonders in its special line and bids fa to equal the Compound in its popularity. All must respect her as an Angel of Mercy whose soil



PILLS, Complaint, Indigestion, Constipation,

and PURIFY THE BLOOD. NOTICE.—Without a particle of doubt, Ker-mott's Pills are the most popular of any on the mar-ket. Having been before the public for a quarter of a century, and having always performed more than was promised for them, they most the ancess that was promised for them, they merit the success that they have attained. Price, 25c, per box. For sale by all druggists.

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outflete. Address H. HALLET & Co., Portland, Me



AMERICAN PATENTS NO PATEN & FOREIGN PATENTS NO PAY. L. BINGHAM & CO., Pat. Att'ys, Washington, D 40 Golda Silver Chromo Cards, no 2 alike, with name 100c. postpaid. Geo. I. Reed & Co., Nassau, N.Y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Rheumatic SYRUP.

The Greatest Blood Purifier Known!

RHEUMATISM CURED. ROCHESTER. N. Y., Apr. 6th, '88.

SCROFULA CURED.

ROCHESTER. N. Y., Apr. 69h, '83.

Rheumatic Syrup Co..:
GENYS—I have been a great
sufferer from Rheumatism for six
years, and hearing of the success
of Rheumatic Syrup I concluded
to give it a trial in my own case,
and I cheerfully say that I have
been greatly benefitted by its use.
I can walk with entire freedom
from pain, and my general health
is very much improved. It is a
splien id remedy for the blood
and debilitated system.

E. CHESTER PARK, M. D.

PORT BYRON, N. Y. Feb. 20, '82.

Rheumatic Syrup Co..:
I had been doctoring for three
four years, with different physicians, for scrofuls, as some called it, but found no relief until I k
warp wurprise, it began to help me.
Continuing its use a few weeks,
I found myself as well as ever.
I found myself as well as ever.
MRS. WILLIAM STRANG. PORT BYRON, N. Y. Feb. 20, '92.

FAIRPORT, N. Y., Mar. 12, '89. FAIRPORT, K. Y., Mar. 12, '89.

Rheumatic Syrup Co.:
GENTS—Since November, 1898, I have been a constant sufferer from neuralgia and have not known what it was to be free from pain until I commenced the use of Rheumatis Syrup. I have feltnopain since using the fourth bottle. I think it the best remedy I have ever heard of for parifying the blood and for the cave of rheamatism and neuralgis.

W. B. CHASE E

Manufactured by RHEUMATIC SYRUP CO., 1 Plymonth Ave.. Rochester, N. Y.

25 Cts. for Perfect Musical Outfit

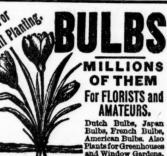
STOP AND THINK I S4 Complete Pieces of Beautiful Music, vocal and instrument.

STOP AND THINK I S4 Complete Pieces of Music, like the part has catched by the property of the part has catched by the part has been part and part has catched by the part has been part has catched by the part has been part has catched by the part has been part has be The will insufe you are not entirely satisfied, we will return the money. Will send Three Charts and Three Sets all for Sixty Cents. I ct. and 2 ct. postage stamps taken. 48 page litustrated catalogue of Organettes, Violettes and Control of C



AY Currant CRAPES ALL BEST, NEW AND OLD.

CROUP, ASTHMA, BRORCHSTIS. JOHNSON'S ANOBYNE LIMMENT will positively prevent these terribe diseases, and will cure mina cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives, sent free brail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure. I. S. JOHNSON & C. BOSTON MASS.



HIRAM SIBLEY & CO.

LOOMINGTON Established 1852 by F. K. Phoenix. NURSERY CO. Honoroparded Research
BLOOMINGTON, ILL. of every descripfor Fall of 1883 now ready and mailed on application for Fall of 1883 now ready and m



stock of FRUIT TREES. Brilliantly illustrated Catalogue free 811.5t

Sharpsteen's Lavender Ointment is an electrified and vegetable internal or external harmless medicine that advertises itself by giving universal satisfaction to druggists, physicians and quick relief in asthma, catarrh, coughs, cold in the head, sore throat, hoarseness, croup, quinsey, diphtherla, pleurisy, neuralgia of the stomach and bowels, blind or external plies, burns, scalds, sore or granulated eyelids, infamed, caked or broken breast, sore nipples, chafes on babies or adults, painful injuries, sumach poison, poisonous wounds painful gatherings in the ear or earache, teeth that ulcer or ache, scrofula or muscular swellings of the breast, barber's itch, dandruff, chapped or rough hands, chilblain, sore corns, old sores, and ingrowing toe nails.

ingrowing toe nails. Sharpsteen's Lavender Ointment is soothing, cooling, cleansing, healing, strengthening and relieves soreness, swellings and painfu, injuries as soon as it is thoroughly applied. Also a vetermary curative in kicks, calks, galls, scratches, sore teats and caked bag, it having no equals in turative properties. Flies will not trouble flesh wounds where

Sharpsteen's Lavender Ointment Sharpsteen Shaveletter of themes, or is used. Sold by druggists at 25 and 50 cents, or forwarded by mail on receipt of price. Dr. H. Sharpsteen, proprietor, Marshall, Mich., who answers all inquiries promptly. Druggists please send to the laboratory for print.

THE SUPERIOR COURT OF DETROIT.

In chancery. Catherine A. Radford, complainant, vs. Henry B. Radford, defendant.

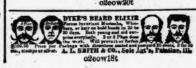
It satisfactorily appearing to this court by sfildavit on sile that the defendant Henry B. Radford is not a resident of this state, but resides is the Province of Ontario. On motion of Robert Laidlaw, solicitor for complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant Henry B. Radford cause his appearance to be entered herein within four months from the date of this order, and in case of his appearance, that he cause his answer to the complainant's bill of complaint to be filed, and a copy thereof to be served on said complainant's solicitor, within twenty days after service on him of a copy of said bill, and notice of this order, and in default thereof said bill to be taken as confessed by the said non resident defendant. And it is further ordered that within twenty days after the date hereof the said complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the MICHIGAN FARM, an ewspaper printed, published and circulating in said county, and that such publication be continued therein at least once in each week for six weeks in succession, or that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said non-resident defendant at least twenty days before the above time prescribed for his appearance. THE SUPERIOR COURT OF DETROIT.

above time prescribed for his appearance.

J. LOGAN CHIPMAN,
Judge of the Superior Court of Detroit.

ROBERT LAIDLAW,
Solicitor for Complainant,
Detroit, September 12, 1888.





DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Honore Belanger and Olympe Belanger, his wife, both of Detroit, Michigan, to Therese Eccard, in trust for Helen Schuett, nee Eccard, and Frances Eccard, dated June 24th, A. D. 1880, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Wayne and State of Michigan, on the 25th day of June, A. D. 1880, in liber 153 of Mortgages, on page 375, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of seven hundred and sixty dollars and sixty-six cents (\$760 66-100), and an attorney's fee of thirty-five dollars provided for its said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is he chy given that on SATURDAY, the THIRD DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D. 1883, at 12 o'clock noon, I shall sell at public anction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the City Hall, on Woodward Avenue, in the City of Detroit, Wayne County, that being the place where the Circuit Court for Wayne County is holden, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with eight per cent interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of thirty five dollars covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage as all that certain lot, plece, and parcel of land signate legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of thirty five dollars covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage as all that certain lot, piece, and parcel of land situate in the City of Detroit, County of Wayne, and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows: All those parts of Jots numbered six and seven (6 and 7) in section twenty-one (21) of the Dequindre farm (so-called), being on the northeast corner of Orleans and Mullett streets, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly line of said lot numbered seven (7) thirty (30) feet northerly from Mullett street, running thence westerly jame of said lot numbered six (6), thence northerly along the westerly line of to numbered six (6) forty (40) feet, thence easterly parallel to said Mullett street to the easterly line of said lot numbered seven (7), thence southerly along said casterly line, to the place of beginning—together with all the buildings and improvements now being thereon CHAS. H. BORGMAN,

Attorney for Mortgagee.

Detroot, July 28th, 1883.

M OBTGAGE. SALE.—Whereas default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed the 10th day of August, A. D. 1882, by J. Kearsley Webster, of the City of Detroit, County of Wayne and State of Michigan, party of the first part, to the Wayne County Savings Bank, of Detroit, Michigan, party of the second part, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Wayne on the 11th day of August, A. D. 1883, in liber 165 of mortgages, on page 146, by virtue of which said default the power of sale in said mortgage contained has become operative; and, whereas, there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon said mortgage and note accompanying tie same default the power of sale in said mortgage contained has become operative; and, whereas, there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon said mortgage and note accompanying the same for principal and interest the sum of ten thousand when hundred and twenty-five and \$-100 dollars (\$10,825.08); and, whereas, no suit or proceedings have been instituted at law to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and of the statutes of the State of Michigan in such cases made and provided, the undersigned will sell at public antion to the highest bidder on WEDNESDAY, the TWENTY-FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D. 1883, at 12 o'cloek neon of that day at the easterly front door of the City Hall in the City of Detroit, in said County of Wayne (which is the place for holding the Circuit Court for said County) the premises described in said mortgage, or sufficient thereof to satisfy the said indebtedness, and interest thereon, and creats and expenses of such sale, said premises being described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: All those certain pieces or parcels of land lying, being and situated in the township of Grosse Point, County of Wayne and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows, to wit: Private land claim number six hundred and fity (150) acres from off the rear thereof sold to John Selter by deed recorded in her 40 of deeds, on page 448, Wayne County records; and private land claim numbered six hundred and fity (150) acres from off the rear thereof sold to John Selter by deed recorded in liber 29 of deeds, on page 48, Wayne County records; also excepting twenty-two and 2-100 (22,02) seres sold to Augustus Cook by deed dated June 24, 1861, and recorded in liber 257 of deeds, on page 59, Wayne County records; as setting of land twenty-five (25) feet in width from the southeasterly end thereof reserved for a public kighway.

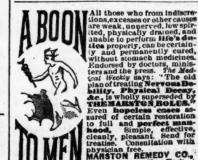
WAYNE COUNTY SAYINGS BANK,
WORE & CANFIELD thereof reserved for a public highway.

WAYNE COUNTY SAYINGS BANK,

MOORE & CANFIELD Mortgage

Attorneys for Mortgagee.

Dated Detroit, August 27, A. D. 1883.



State Journal of Agriculture.

A Weekly Newspaper devoted to the industria and producing interests of Michigan. JOHNSTONE & GIBBONS, Publishers.

Terms, in Advance. Subscriptions...... \$1 65 Per Year. OFFICE OF PUBLICATION: 44 Larned Street, West, (Post and Tribun Building), Detroit, Mich.

* Subscribers remitting money to this office would confer a favor by having their letters regis tered, or procuring a money order, otherwise we cannot be responsible for the money.

P. B. BROMFIELD, Manager of Eastern Office, 150 Nassau St., New York.



State Journal of Agriculture. DETROIT, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1883.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week were 155,760 bu., and the shipments were 139,726. The stocks now held in this city amount to 258,132 bu., against 197,702 last week, and 266,328 the corresponding week in 1882. The visible supply of this grain on Sept. 22 was 26,171,613 bu, against 24,476,349 the previous week, and 13,287,951 bu at corresponding date in 1882. This shows an increase over the amount in sight the previous week of 1,695,254 bu. The exports for Europe for the week were 1,256,639bu., against 1,249,-853 bu the previous week, and for the past eight weeks 12,140,691 bu, against 28,-651,080 for the corresponding eight weeks in 1882.

Since Monday last, when No. 1 white reached \$1 101, the market has been working gradually down to its old position. Red wheats did not participate in the advance, and they have been maintained at former prices, No. 3 red even showing an advance in the face of a general decline in all grades of white wheat, including both spot and futures. There is just as good a reason for wheat to be selling at \$1 10 to day as there was a week ago. But dealers pushed it up and got all the scalps they could, and now they are pushing it down to collect what they can on the decline. In this way they act precisely like a pair of scissors, appearing as if they were going to cut each other, but in reality only cutting what comes between them. The moral of this is-well, the fact is there is nothing moral about the

Yesterday the market showed some improvement, and under a fair demand both cash and futures were advanced from Saturday's closing figures.

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of wheat from Sept. 15th to October 1st:

	No.1 white.	No. 2 white.	No. 3 white.	No. 2 red.	No. 8
Sep. 15	1 061/2	1 01%		1 04%	9714
a 17 1	1 (6%	1 02	94	1 04	96
	0614	1 0114		1 0214	95
	1 0616	1 02		1 03	96
" 20					
" 21	0814	1 0314	95	1 04%	97
" 23	00	1 0334		1 05	97
" 24 1	1016	1 05		1 0614	97
4 25 1	09	1 0546	99	1 06%	95
4 26 1	1 081/4	1 041/2	95	1 06	9654
" 97 1	071%	1 04		1 04	96
" 28	1 0714	1 03	98	1 041/4	9954
4 29 1		1 0214		1 06	
Oct. 1 1		1 02		1 051/4	96%
Rejected che	osed at	80c per	bu, one	week	ago at

The decline in spot wheat has been heavier than in futures, but it has been sufficient in the latter to squeeze the "bulls" sharply. The following table gives the closing prices of the various deals each day during the past week:

Action creek consumed and	To come	our.	
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Tuesday	1 0816	1 081/4	1 09
Wednesday	1 08%	1 081/2	1 091/4
Thursday	1 07%	1 0734	1 08%
Friday	1 07%	1 08	1 09%
Saturday	1 071%	1 08	1 091/4
Monday	1 071/4	1 07%	1 07%
The markets on this	side of	the At	lantic

have been dull and declining all week under reports of weaker foreign markets and the reaction that always follows an advance like the one noted a week ago. There is nothing in foreign reports of the harvests to cause any decline here. On the contrary the situation, to our thinking, is becoming stronger as the exact truth is being arrived at. The grain circular of C. Rugel, of Paris, France, has the following on the outlook:

"According to the most recent estimates, the requirements of wheat in each untry are as follows:

	Org.
Ingland	Qrs. 24,890,000 40,000,000 36,200,000
france	40,000,000
America	36,200,000
Total	.101,000,000

"Thus these three countries produced in 1882 11,550,000 qrs above their requirements, and as other countries were blessed with good crops, the surplus stocks at the opening of the present season must amount to between 10 and 14 million arters. Taking into account the in-cierity of the grain, however, the surplus in my opinion is not more 10 million quarters, of which about 84 million quarters are to be found in England, France and America. The present year's crop in these countries is estimated to aggrerate between 794 and 90 million quarters Taking the mean of these estimates, viz., 87 million quarters, and adding to it the excess of 81 million quarters from last year, we have a total quantity of 951 milquarters, or 51 million quarters below ormal wants of these countries, whilst last year they produced 114 million quarters above their wants. This differ nce seems too important not to have an nce on prices, all the more so as other countries are in an analogous posi tion. Doubtless there is at present an abundance, which naturally results from the abundant crops of 1882. But unless there are serious errors in the estimate of the present year's crops, which is not likely, the amount available for consumption will not only be much less than last year, but less than in an average year, and less than the actual consumptive re

quirements of the year.' The Irish and Scotch wheat crops are says: now reported as below the average. But the most important item of news is the statement of the estimate of the European rye crop by the Congress of Vienna as

will have a decided influence upon the values of the lower grades of wheat, as ble increase, if all conditions proved favorable. So that it may be stated that rye is used by all the lower classes of Europe as their principal breadstuff. The average European rye crop is estimated at 1,059,986,345, and this season it is put at 858,249,370 bu.

The following table shows the prices ruling at Liverpool on Monday last, as compared with those of one week previ-

CORN AND OATS. The receipts of corn in this market the

past week were 24,505 bu, and the

shipments were 10,354 bu. The visible supply in the country on Sept. 23 amounted to 15,692,061 bu. against 14,353,793 bu the previous week, and 6,700,438 bu at the same date last year. The export clearances for Europe the past eight weeks were 8,442,719 bu, against 300,049 bu. for the corresponding eight weeks in 1882. The visible supply shows an increase during the week of 1,338,286 bu. The stocks now held in this city amount to 14,774 bu., against 3.905 bu last week, and 2,290 at the corresponding date in 1882. Corn has been quiet the past week, and there was a downward turn in all domestic markets. Towards the close of the week, however, a firmer feeling set in, and part of the decline noted earlier was regained. Our local market shows a decline of about 10 during the past week, No. 2 closing at 531c per bu, rejected at 514, and sales of damaged were made at 50c. Chicago was also stronger toward the end of the week, the result of smaller receipts. increased shipping demand, and speculative manipulation. In that market October delivery is year at 47%c. Cash No. 2 is selling there at 49%c, against 50%c one week ago. The export trade is still taking about a million bushels per week in excess of what it was in 1882, and corn of last year's crop must be getting scarce. Of course there is a large amount in sight-over 151 millions of bushels, more than double the amount there was in 1882 at this date, but it is much less than in 1881, where the total was 25,-908,683 bu. The English markets are quoted dull and unchanged. In Liverpool the market is quoted dull at 5s. 41d. per cental for new mixed, against 5s. 6d one week previous. There is one thing that should be remembered in considering the corn market, and that is the certainty that feeding will have to begin early this season. Continued cold weather and reports of snow storms in the northwest show that pastures will soon be robbed of their usefulness so far as this season is concerned. On the other hand we have had a good hay crop and an enormous yield of oats, which will materially assist to make good the shortage in corn. Looking the matter carefully over, if we had to buy

corn this year we should buy it now. The receipts of oats in this market the past week were 72,864 bu., and the shipments were 23 138 bu. The visible supply of this grain on Sept. 22 was 5,700,046 bu., against 5,766,702 bu. at the corresponding date in 1882. Stocks in this city yester day amounted to 171,804 bu., against 186,143 bu. the previous week, and 39,144 bu. at the same date last year. The visible supply shows a decrease during the week of 41,480 bu. Prices are lower than they were a week ago, No. 2 mixed selling at 20c; best tubs and pails, 24@26c; fine do, 22 29½c per bu., No; 2 white at 31½c, and No. 2 white for October delivery at 32c. The market closed very quiet at the end of the week, but receipts are lighter and any sudden demand would advance values. In Chicago the market is quoted fairly active with prices steady. No. 2 oats are quoted there at 27%c per bu., against 27%c one week ago. In futures October deliveriès are quoted at 28c, November at same figures, and December at 29@291c. In Toledo No. 2 mixed are selling at 30c per bu.; October delivery at 301c, and November at 301c. The Daily Bulletin says of

the New York market: " "The market for oats is in a featureless condition and has scarcely varied more than ic all day, with speculative ventures avoiding oats, as for weeks past th fuctuations have hardly afforded a decent Where there is anything done it i generally on the long side, as receipts and demand are keeping well abreast and the price is low. Cash oats are steady, with continued fair demand.

HOPS AND BARLEY.

The hop market shows little change, but whatever change has taken place is oward a higher range of prices. In the nterior New York markets 21c is the best offer made for choice hops of this season's growth. On the whole, however, there is rather more disposition on the part of buyers to take hold, and some quite heavy sales have been made. In this market buyers express a willingness to pay 22c for good hops, and as high as 24c has been offered for choice. As a rule our growers do not close with such offers, and they are inclined to go slow in parting with their hops, as the market is generally about its worst just at this time. Whether it is so this season is a difficult question to an swer. If brewers only used hops in their beer, it would be safe to say prices would be higer, but all kinds of cheap drugs are worked up into substitutes, and if a brew er can get anything, cheaper than hops he will use it. The Waterville (N. Y.) Times

says of the market there: "The market since Tuesday has re mained active and firm, without any material change in prices. About 1,000 bales have been sold since then at from 18@21½ cents; 22 cents has been report ed, but we were unable to verify it. It is safe to say one half of the total growth of Sangerfield has now been sold. Comnission men and dealers have been busy all the week looking, and often buying at the same time no one wishes to raise the bids above half a cent. Many grow ers are firm holders and look for some

thing better. In regard to the effect of the heavy storm that swept the English hop yards recently, and to which we have before referred, the Brewers' Guardian of London,

"In all the circumstances, taking on the one hand the wind and its consequences, and on the other hand the rain and its results, we consider that the crop will rye crop by the Congress of Vienna as not be much less than 600,000 cwts. Our 201,736,675 bu. below an average. This former estimate has been about 650,000

the wind has diminished the crop by 50, 000 cwts.; as the improvement caused by the rain would have been added to the original estimate of 650,000 cwts."

The English markets are reported to be stronger, and on the continent of Europe there is also a firmer feeling than existed ten days ago. As to the New York market the stronger feeling abroad has caused dealers to take a more favorable view of the future of the market, and the demand is quite active. The Daily Bulletin says:

"First-class new hops are in very fair demand, partly for export, and quite firm in price, but anything short of strictly choice quality seems slow of sale at any reasonable figure. Over 20c cash seems very difficult to obtain for such goods as form the bulk of supply, the uncertainty as to how they may turn out causing all buyers to go slow. The general disposition is evidently to buy only as goods may be wanted through the season. Reports from the inferior indicate some improvement there, with 20c paid in several sections for medium grades."

Quotations in that market Monday were as follows:

Barley was received in this market the past week to the amount of 5,430 bu., with shipments of 3,292 bu. The visible supply of this grain September 22 was 610,238 bu., against 477,099 bu. the previous week and 338,584 bu. at the corresponding date in 1882. This shows an increase in the amount "in sight" of 133,139 bu. The market remains quiet at all points, and prices may be quoted at \$1 20@1 40 per cental in this market for fair to choice samples of State. At Chicago values are a little higher than a week ago, and No. 2 is quoted there at 61@63c per bu., and No. quoted 49%c, November at 48%c, and the 3 at 47c. In futures No. 2 is quoted at 62c for October delivery and 63c for No vember. The Milwaukee market is quoted strong at 63c per bu. for No. 2 spot, and 611 for November delivery. There are no special features to note in the market, which is entirely devoid of any speculative feeling.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The butter market is firm and active for good to choice stock, and quotations now range from 19@20c ₱ to for the best of the receipts, and the inquiry is so active that an advance is very likely to take place at any time. The receipts are lighter, owing to the giving out of pastures, although the recent rains have probably helped them materially. Of low grade butter there is no lack, and as it is left until everything else is disposed of, dealers are willing to dispose of it at any price. Creamery is quoted at 25@26c * th, with no accumulations. Other markets are affect ed in the same way as our own, and values are higher all along the line. In Chicago the market is active and firm, with the supply of choice not equal to the demands of the trade. Quotations there are as follows: Fancy creamery, 28@29c; fair to choice do, 22@26c; choice dairy, 19@20c; fair to good do, 16@18c; common grades, 13@15c; packing stock, 10@11c. In New York the market has also improved, and an advance on all the finer grades is noted. Quotations on State stock in that market are as follows: Fancy creamery, 29@ 30c; choice do, 27@28c; prime do, 24@25c; fair to good do, 20@21c; ordinary do, 19@ @24c; good do, 20@21c; and fair do, 18@ 19c * tb. Quotations on new western are

as follows:		
Western imitation creamery, choice	21	@22
Western do, good to prime		@20
Western do, ordinary to fair		@15
Western dairy, best	19	@20
Western dairy, good		@18
Western dairy, ordinary	12	@14
Western factory, best current make	13	@14
Western factory, fair to good	11	@12
Western factory, ordinary	9	@10

The N. Y. Daily Bulletin in its review

of the market says:

"On local and near-by demand there has probably been a little more trading, but not enough to create any positive ani mation, and buyers stick close to carefu selection, requiring the best of quality to satisfy it. Some of the State pails are jobbing to special customers above our quotations, but many of the trade think 29c high enough to quote for creamery on the bulk of the offering, and especial ly in tubs, and there must be something extra attractive on western to sell it above 28c, while held creameries are dull and find no customers in excess of 25c, and very few at that. State dairy pails and tubs worth about quotations, but firking dairies accumulate somewhat and rarely exceed 23c. Extra choice imitation creamery at 21c or possibly 22c, and selec-tions of dairy at 19@20c find some sale, though the bulk of the arrivals, and especially straight invoices, have shaded from the above figures in most Factory still finds a little bakers' trade, but is generally reported as slow. In fact, all old flavored butter, from the owest to the highest, is really dull, but butterine continues to meet with attenion, and at 22c makes a great difference to those who are trying to sell the simon ure article of butter for more money, but acking in the quick and fresh flavor of

The exports of butter from American ports for the week ending Sept. 22 were 735,947 lbs., against 840,619 lbs. the previous week, and 822,802 lbs. two weeks previous. The exports for the correspond

ing week in 1882 were 699,423 lbs. Cheese is very firm at advanced prices at both eastern and western points. In our local market full creams are quoted at 121@13c for best makes, the latter an outside price. Second grades are selling at 111@12c, according to quality. At these prices the market is poorly supplied. In Chicago an advance is also noted, with the market very firm and demand active. Quotations there are as follows: Full cream cheddars, P lb., 111@12c; full

cream flats, 12@121c: flats slightly skimmed, 9@10c; common to fair skims, 6@7c; low grades, 2@5c & lb. The New York market has been active all week, with choice stock very firm at advanced figures. Quotations in that market are as follows

tate factory, fancy...... Ohio cheddar.....Ohio flats, fancy Ohio flats, good to prime. Ohio flats, fair.... hio flats, ordinary

The Daily Bulletin says of the market: There is a continued strong market in sufficient volume to warrant an advance over 111c for a regular quotation, but it is fair to state that some of the favorite factories have brought more money, to meet special requirements of buyers, and especially so when white and under September dates, the colored cheese to day having rather lowest sale. Where defects are shown, slight or great, ship-pers are somewhat offish and careful in bidding; but the home trade again steps in to a fair extent and will aid in material-ly reducing the amount to be carried over. Night skims slow, as the quality is not at-tractive. Fine mild Ohio good are want-ed by the home trade and at full rates, with a few pet brands held above quota-tions. Hard skims are slow and pominal."

The receipts of cheese in the New York market the past week were 72.248 boxes against 46,658 boxes the previous week, and 50,757 boxes the corresponding week in 1882. The exports from all American ports for the week ending Sept. 22 foot up 3,325,747 lbs., against 6,869,647 lbs. the previous week, and 4,665,685 two weeks agc. The exports for the corresponding week last year were 3,759,312

The Liverpool market is quoted firm at 52s. per cwt. for choice American cheese, the same price reported one week

WOOL.

The better feeling in the wool market noted last week, which resulted in an advance of about 2c # 1b. on all choice grades, still continues, and eastern man ufacturers are buying largely. There is no doubt but that holders of wools are in to realize the fact. While good wool has been very active at advanced rates, poor stock, of which there are considerable quantities offering, appears to be doing no better, and holders are said to be pushing it on the market at concessions so a to clear it off.

In Boston, the past week, the sales have been larger than for any week since February, footing up 3,888,300 tbs. of domes tic and 122,000 lbs. of foreign, or 4,010,-300 lbs. in all. The total receipts in Boston since January 1st. now amounted to 338 .-240 bales domestic and 45,586 bales foreign: against 335,556 bales domestic and 40,456 bales for the corresponding period

of 1882, an increase of 5,130 bales of foreign and 2,684 bales of domestic, 7,814 bales in all. The total sales in that market since January 1st now foot up 101,154,605 pounds, against 91,352,175 pounds for the corresponding period of 1882, an increase of 9,802,430 pounds. This increase of 7,814 bales in the foreign and domestic receipts of wool is equivalant to less than 3,000,000 pounds, while the increase of reported sales during the same period is 9,802,000 pounds, as noted above. It will be seen, therefore, that the market is now overburdened with stock. and it is this state of affairs which is making manufacturers so anxious to lay in stocks. Those who "get left" now will probably pay smartly for their neglect before the season is over. The Boston Commercial Bulletin says of that market:

"The rise of last week was 2c a pound on XX fleeces and fine delaine and combing, but amounted to but little more than hardening of previous values on the unwashed wools of the Territories and Texas. Dealers are generally quoting previous prices for fine Territory, and can btain them a little more readily than be fore the advance.

, 'The improvement of last week was followed by eager buying in Ohio, Indiana house in this city is understood to cleaned out what wool there was left in Indiana, and also to have purchased one million pounds in Ohio; and another firm bought most of the No. 1 clothing and combing in Philadelphia. The doubtful point in the situation is the uncertain condition of some branches of the woolen interests. Makers of flannels and dress goods and all kinds of worsted suitings are having a splendid trade, but manu-facturers of medium cassimeres feel a facturers of medium cassimeres feel a little blue, and there is some anxiety to know who has suffered by shrinkage of values and unsalable stocks during the ast season

Sales of washed domestic fleeces in that market the past week were as follows: 110,000 the Ohio XX and above at 40@42c 50,000 the do at 40c: 47,300 the do at 381@ 39c: 139.300 lbs Ohio X and above at 38@ 384c; 255,000 lbs Ohio X at 36@37c; 100.000 ibs choice Michigan X at 36c; 259,000 ibs do at 34@35c; 3,000 lbs old do at 33c; 47,-700 ths No. 1 Ohio at 40@42c; 9,200 ths medium and No. 1 fleeces at 371@40c; 39,-000 lbs No. 2 and coarse at 28@34c; 8,700 ths burry at 321c. The sales of combing and delaine fleeces were 29,500 lbs fine and No. 1 Ohio combing at 441@451c; 50, 500 ths No. 1 combing at 42@44c; 20,000 ths delaine at 43c; 105,000 lbs Ohio fine delaine at 41@42c; 61,500 lbs Michigan delaine at 40c; 17,000 hbs medium washed combing at 37½@38c; 2,000 lbs unmer chantable delaine at 32c: 9,000 lbs very choice # to #-blood unwashed combing at 32@35c; 5,000 lbs medium do do at 30@ 82c; 9,000 ths 1-blood and below 271@28c. While Boston has been active, New

York has not by any means been quiet. Many of the sales reported there are on private terms," so it is difficult to get at the "true inwardness" of the market. However, we see reports of sales of Michigan X at 34tc, and Michigan XX-at 36tc. delaine and combing wool at 40@45c, and Ohio XX at 40c. A number of wholesale clothing firms in that city, have failed the past week, with extensive liabilities. The houses affected are all of the Jewish persuasion, and they appear to have outdone the efforts of their Christian competitors in the amount of their liabilities and the amount of preferences they report in favor of their friends. It was expected these failures would affect the wool market, and undoubtedly have to some extent. Still business been active and prices higher in face of them. The U.S. Economist, the "boss" bear paper of the country, says in its last issue:

"The market for wool during the past week has continued firm for all good va-rieties of wool, and XX Ohio, fine delaine and one quarter to three-eighth combin have continued to good up prices, as well as No. 1 fleece, both washed and unwashed sorts, and our market is well sold up on most of these varieties of wool. Cali fornia and Texas continue pressed for sale, both here and in San Francisco and San Antonio. The holders of trash in San Francisco are at last weakening and poor

and with greatly reduced stock. Prices are somewhat stiffer, but poor wools can only be sold with difficulty at lower fig-

"Fine choice woolens are nearly all sold away out of sight, and the mills must all have good fine wool to make them of. So we say fine grades will all be wanted. Many goods are already withdrawn from the market, and the demand for Jersey yarn takes care of 1 to 8 combing, so that all staple wool is safe to buy at any present quotation. The same may be said of XX and above." Now, there will be more or less of a re-

action in prices as soon as buyers have secured stocks enough for the present, but stocks are too light to permit a decline to last for any length of time. The man that holds the wool will have the advant

Michigan's Great Agriculturist Kindly Rewarded.

Philo Parsons, the leading farmer of Detroit, is elected president of the State Agricultural and Horticultural Society. With the exception of Don Henderson he is the best posted granger to be found in all Michigan. Under his adnistration the next turnip crop of the State I boom, and Shorthorn sheep will be encourministration the next turnip crop of the State will boom, and Shorthorn sheep will be encouraged and improved. Sligo and ensilage evaporators will come into general use, and the farmers' girls will marry city boys. If the people of Detroit crawl out of bed some fine morning and catch Philo plowing up the Grand Circus, they will then discover what the farmers of Michigan have done for them.—Ovid Register

There are two errors in the above which we feel ought to be corrected. First, Mr. Parsons was not elected President of the State Horticultural Society, nor is he likely to be. Hon. T. T. Lyon fills that position very acceptably. Second, the farmers of the State did not elect Mr. a good position, and most of them seem Parsons President of the State Agricultural Society, therefore, if the people of Detroit have their Grand Circus Park plowed up they can blame themselves.

> Admission of Exhibitors at the State Fair.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

On Tuesday morning of the recent State Fair I went to take some articles I wished to exhibit, but was refused admission at the gate, unless I paid an admission fee although I showed my membership ticket with the admission coupon still undetached. I stated to the keeper of the gate that I only wished to place my exhibits, not to remain. I have been a member of the Society 25 years or more, and this is my first experience of this kind. Query: Is the Society getting so wealthy that a farmer's patronage is not wanted?

THOMAS LANGLEY. GREENFIELD, Sept. 24th, 1883.

REMEMBER the Shorthorn sale of Messrs. Ball and Boyden on the Central Michigan Fair grounds, Thursday next. The sale will begin at noon, and Mr. C. C. Judy, of Tallula, Ill., will conduct it. The stock to be offered is good both individually and in breeding, and we hope to see it well distributed among the farmers of the State. Go to the sale, get a catalogue if you have not yet got one, select the animals whose breeding and appearance please you and bring them back with you. We have never yet seen a farmer who has made a start in improved stock with good judgment, who is not better off in every way since he began. It is time the in every way since he began. It is time the scrubs were got rid of in this State, and each one should take a hand in helping to jailed. accomplish this desirable object.

THE BEST DRAFT HORSE .- M. Newgass, one of the principal extensive horsedealers of Chiand elsewhere on Boston account. One cago, says as follows of the Grade-Percheron Normans: "Of draft horses I handle mor Normans than any other breed. They are more enduring, have better feet are finer built. nore attractive, and are true to work. They are broken before they are even harnessed They will sell in New York, conditions being equal, for from \$50 to \$75 more than a Clydes dale. I advise farmers to breed their horses to Percheron-Norman horses in preference to any other breed."-Chicago Tribune. About 1.40 Percheron-Norman horses have been imported from France by M. W. Dunham, of Wayne Ill., 300 of which the present season

NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan.

The Richmond flax mill is again at work. Livingston County held a good fair las

Marquette County held its first annual fair "A fine quality of bituminous coal has been discovered near Petoskey.

John Weissart, of Hastings, prominent mer chant and citizen, died last week. From twelve to seventeen tons of celery were shipped from Kalamazoo last week.

Twenty companies were present at the fremens' tournament at Niles on the 26th.

There was a flurry of snow at Cheboygan or the 28th, a warning to straggling tourists. Thirty thousand people attended the West Michigan fair at Grand Rapids on the third

A bear weighing over 300 pounds was killed three and one-half miles from Flint on the

F. B. Wixon, City Recorder of Adrian, was

At Roscommon oil has been found at a depth of fifty feet, and a company will be formed to develop it. D. G. Rose, of Sharon, claims the cake for

A thirteen year old son of Byron Tripp, of Petoskey, was killed at a mill there by a pile of lumber falling upon him.

Mark Lyon, of St. Johns, was killed near Grand Rapids on the 26th. A brake broke, throwing him under the wheels. Gov. Begole has accepted an invitation to ttend the Allegan fair next week, and he will leliver an address on the 10th.

A woman at Richmond has 73 persons gaged in knitting and crocheting hoods for the winter trade. She has disposed of 4,800 The Ovid Register thinks Clinton County had

its fair share of premiums from the State Fair, 31 being given to residents of that county who exhibited stock. John Watson, while digging a well in the alive by the caving in of the sides, and was dead when found.

James Franks, of Portland, dropped a neckyoke on the hammer of a gun he was holding it went off and shattered his leg and shoulde blade. The doctors took off the leg.

Jacob Jansen, freight conductor on the F. & P. M. road, was shot by J. F. Sweeny at East Saginaw, on the 29th. Jansen received a prob-ably fatal wound. Sweeny was drunk.

At Vassar, on the night of the 25th, James Ward was knocked down on the street and robbed of \$20 and his watch. A man named Elliott was arrested, charged with the crime. On the night of the 25th, the barns of L. Fos-

Ann Arbor Courier: F. Hall is building a large hennery where he expects to keep 1,500 hens, on his farm between this place and Ypsilanti. He proposes it shall be superior to the large hennery at Chicago.

A large hotel is to be erected at Eastman's Springs, near Benton Harbor. There are 21 springs, the water from all strongly impregnated with minerals, and valuable curative properties are claimed for it. They expect it to be a rested watering place wat. noted watering place yet.

* Lapeer Democrat: A farmer living in Oregon township was notified by Marshal Croft that his horse had the glanders, and that he was liable to arrest and fine for driving an animal thus diseased into the city. The farmer refused to shoot the animal. Flint Globe: Last week a family consisting of man and wife and three children arrived here who had walked from Toledo, O. They had heard wages were good and work plenty.

but had no way to come except on foot. One child was a babe, who had to be carried the entire distance. Mrs. Phillips, of Commerce, Oakland County, was run over by a train as she was crossing the Grand Trunk road while returning from Pontlac on the afternoon of the 29th. Her horse being frightened she got out of the buggy and attempted to hold him, but he dragged her under the train.

Tecumseh Herald: Charlie, the three year old son of John Palmer, of Clinton, was drowned in the river on the 26th. He went with two other small boys to fish for minnows, and was drowned in sight of the others, who did not realize his danger, nor indeed him in their play.

Port Huron and St. Clair are busily engaged in talking county seat. Port Huron has it and St. Clair wants it. St. Clair will try to raise \$40,000 to build a suitable building there, and Port Huron people calmly remark that they have already a \$40,000 court house which they propose to keep for that purpose.

Bay City Tribune: T. Rundell, of Hampton township, brought some fine samples of potatoes to this office. He took from one stalk grown from a single eye, 50 potatoes, thirty of which were full grown and above the average size. At that rate the yield would have been at the rate of 1,113 bushels to the acre. The London, Monroe County, correspond-of the Monroe Commercial says H. H. Smith

has an arimal he is fattening for beef which at 27 months old girths 7 feet and 4 inches, stands 16 hand high and from butt of horns to root of tail measures 8 feet and 3 inches, and from tip of nose to end of tail 15 feet and 5 inches, and weighs 1,800 lbs.

Saginaw Courier: A deputy sheriff and an agent went to Freelands last week to replevy an engine which a Freelander had in his possession. The officer was about to serve the papers when the individual in possession drove the machine a short distance, thus putting it was the his tire Middand County and those over the line into Midland County, and the or ficer returned discomfited. Coldwater Republican: A singular case oc

curred in this city recently. Joseph Hartman was taken with a severe pain in his ancle, and was told by the physicians that it was caused by a clot of blood in the artery. Amputation was the only remedy, but the man died during the operation. The artery was opened, after his death, to the groin, and found full of clot-ted blood. Kalamazoo Gazette: Lake St. bridge col

lapsed while T. C. Armstrong was driving a loud of flour over it, last week, and team, driver and load went into the creek, the driver being under two barrels of flour and between the horses. Luckily assistance was instantly at hand, and he was rescued from his perilous condition little hurt. Two boys who were un-der the bridge had a narrow escape.

Grand Rapids Eagle: Nicholas Staal, his 11 year old son and John Poslema atempted to cross the track at the Prescott Street crossing of the Central, but were struck by a switch engine. The two men were killed and the boy probably fatally injured. There was no flagman at the crossing, and the train on the track prevented the unfortunate men from seeing the approach of the engine. The bodies were frightfully mutilated.

Charlotte Republican: Last week a stranger entered the First National Bank, and made a grab for the money contained in the silver tray. He was seen, and compelled at the muzzle of a revolver to give up what he had secured, one silver dollar. He was allowed to leave, and was next heard from at Richardson'

General.

General Hancock is reported seriously ill. California will ship east 12,000 tons of fruit his year, an increase of over 800 per cent in

The 16th annual reunion of the Army of Tenessee will be held at Cleveland, O., October 17th and 18th. The corner stone of the Burnside Memoria

hall was laid at Bristol, R. I., by President Arthur, last week. Levy Bros., clothiers of New York City, have ned, with liabilities amounting to \$1,500,

000 or \$1,600,000. At Fort Wayne, Ind., Rogers, Lewis & Co. wholesale saddiers' furnishings, failed last week for \$55,000; assets, \$25,000.

The window glass workers, in session a to arbitration rather than strike.

The inventor of the Yale lock, Mr. Yale, New Haven, Conn., left an estate of \$8,000, 000, the profits of his invention.

C. G. Franklyn, in whose cottage President Garfield died, has bought a cattle ranche in Geer county, Texas, for \$1,500,000. The house of A. Iselen, of New Rochelle, N.

By the explosion of a steam thresher at Osa-kis, Minn., on the 26th, four men were instant-ly killed and four dangerously wounded.

G. B. Montz, a prominent citizen of Wes Crafton, W. Va., last week fired at a supposed burglar in the front yard and killed his son. For the third week of last month the busiess failures in the United States and Canada aggregated nearly 200, an average of nearly 33

During a sham battle at Iowa and Missouri soldiers' reunion at Maryville, Mo., last week, private John Small, of Pickering, was killed by a gun wad.

Value of exports of domestic provisions, tallow and dairy products for the eight months ended August 31, \$77,457,670; same period in 1882, \$65,922,185.

The boiler of the propeller Colorado explod-ed just after she left Buffalo on the night of the 29th. Three men were killed and several severely scalded. The gale at Buffalo the first of last week, blew 54 miles an hour. Houses leveled, glass smashed, and four blue line cars washed into the lake, where their contents were lost

The recent hurricane on the Florida coast caused the loss of 53 lives and the damaging or sinking of over 100 crafts of all kinds. Several schooners went down with all on board.

A strike of railroad coal miners, in the Pitts burg district, has been averted by arbitration; an umpire decided the matter, and the companies and miners agreed to abide by the decision. There was an extensive fire at Dallas, Texas, last week, caused by the explosion of a coal oil lamp. The destruction of the entire east end of the city was only averted by blowing out gaps

Mrs. Ralph Price, wife of a paperhanger of Branchville, Pa., has eloped with a Methodist minister named W. H. Myers. The preacher left a wife and six children, and the woman

Rev. James Young, a missionary, was recently found dead in the Greek Nation reservation. A buzzard had picked out his eyes. He is supposed to have lost his way and died from ex-

Mrs. Phillips, of Rochester, Mass., bad a fight with a hen hawk last week, in which she came off victorious, though with badly lacerated face and hands. The hawk was over six feet from tip to tip of his wings.

posure and starvation.

Chippawa Indiana, 400 strong, under Chief Little Shell, threaten to attack a surveying party of 20 in the Little Shell valley, Turtle Mountains, Dak., if their reservation of 270 square miles is reduced to two townships. The largest diamond ever brought to Ameri-

Last week a professional fat woman in a Last week a protessional lat woman in a New York museum was mirried to a ticket taker in the show, by an ex-army chaplain who was very drunk, in presence of a crowd of roughs which required 15 policemen to keep

in order. The Sternburg elevator "A" at Buffalo, was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 26th; it and contents were valued at \$135,000 and the insurance is \$115,000. By the fire the elevator "R" was made, manufachable though vator "B" was made unapproachable though

not damaged. Col. George Knapp, senior editor of the Missouri Republican, oldest journalist in Missouri, died on board the ocean steamer Pennland, which reached New York on the 25th. He had been engaged on newspapers in various capacities for 56 years.

Secretary Chandler has directed the acceptance of the highest bids received for the condemned vessels of the navy. These bids amount in the aggregate to \$308,273. The appraised value of all the vessels was \$271,300. Excess of bids over appraised value \$36,973.

Governor Butler, of Massachusetts, has been refused certain cash books, ledgers, etc., belonging to the accounts of the superintendent of the poor, by ex-Governor Tabot, of the State board of health and charity, he claiming that board is the proper body to investigate all

At Seymour, Conn., last week, Ella Hill, fourteen years old, got her dress wet in a storm, and next day her stepmother insisted sho should wear the dress again. Ella then went up stairs, and seized a double barreled gun, placed the muzzle against her heart and pulled the trigger with her foot. She died in a few minutes.

Lyman Blair, of the grain commission firm of Blair & Blair, Chicago, was found in his residence last week dying of a gunshot wound. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death. It appears that he was getting ready to go hunting, and it is supposed that while handling his gun it was accidently discharged. charged.

By a break in the machinery of the steamer By a break in the machinery of the steamer Bradford Surfee, near Fall River, Mass., the piston was left without a supporter, and went crashing through the main saloon, demolish-ing things generally. There were nearly 75 passengers on board who were nearly frighten-ed to death, some even jumped overboard, but no lives were lost. no lives were lost.

Mrs. Parnell, mother of the home rule leadof the home rule leader, narrowly escaped being run over by a train last week, near her home in New Jersey. She saw the engine approaching but was paralyzed with fear, and stood still on the track. The switchman saw her danger, and at imminent risk of his own life, threw her from the track before the engine touched her.

Before the engine touched her.

Some years ago Alex. Hamilton, treasurer of Jersey City, rebbed the city of \$20,000 in city bonds and fied to Mexico. Mexican bandits stole the bonds, and handed them over to the United States authorities. They came into possession of John Roulde, who now wishes to collect accrued interest, amounting to about \$8,000. The Jersey City authorities refused payment and were sued. The end is not yet.

The New York Herald wants to reduce its price to two cents per copy, but the news dealers refuse to sell it for less than three cents, which would give them a profit of 1½ cents on every copy.

The Herald threatens to deliver which would give them a protest a consideration to deliver every copy. The Herald threatens to deliver the paper to its own customers and says that as its receipts from advertising alone are \$2,000 over and above all expenses, it can afford to give the paper away if it wants to do so.

It is expected that the Panama Canal will be

The epidemic near Naples is infectious ty-phoid jaundice, not yellow fever. A fire at Constantinople on the 26th, destroy ed \$1,000,000 worth of property.

The official report of the Ischia disaster shows 1,990 persons killed and 374 injured. Two French transports with 2,000 men of the foreign legion have left Algiers for Ton-

The great Townsend chimney in Glasgow is 468 feet high and 1,400,000 brick

The Orangemen of Dungannon, Ireland, have taken possession of the town, and no Parnellite dare show himself. The steamer Rotterdam, of the Netherland American Company, stranded at Benjaavel, on the Zealand coast, on the 27th. Crew and passengers were saved.

Anti-Jewish rloters at Novomoskovsh, Rus sia, have destroyed all but three houses of Jews, and rendered three hundred families homeless. Five rioters were killed and thirty

The Black Flags have abandoned three vil-lages and retired to the left bank of the Red River. Several mandarins have submitted to the French authorities. The French forces will postpone offensive operations until rein-

Cetywayo has sent a messenger to British commissioner Osborne in Zululand, to negotiate for his surrender to the British authoriti The messenger states that Cetywayo and his followers will deliver themselves over to the British officials on the latter promising to se-

cure their safety. The St. Petersburg Journal regards the sit uation in Bulgaria as dangerous. It is reported that the Russian Government will protest to the powers against the Liberal appointments in the Bulgarian ministry. Turkey is preparing a circular announcing that if Bulgaria lapses into anarchy, the Porte will exercise his right of engagerating over the country. right of suzeranity over the country.

For the Michigan Farmer. PENCIL SKETCHES BY THE WAY.

As we stroll with Samuel Lyndon over

his large farm in the town of Canton, in Wayne Co., we think how pleasant 'tis to leave the dust and turmoil of the city behind us and view the bright sky, the green earth, the ripening crops and all the bright side of nature in her glory. This farm of nearly 1,000 acres has been the home of Mr. L. for about 40 years, and in every field and on every side we see unmistakable evidence of his sound good judgment. He came as a pioneer into this State when Michigan did not rank so high as now. He was very fortunate in his selection of land, as we find but few farms better adapted for grazing, of which he has made a specialty. In fact we find that some years ago, with his red roan bull Gunpowder, by Sirloin 2204, out of Sweetbriar by Guelph 3993, he beat the whole county, and, as he says with emphasis, "the whole world." There are nearly 1,000 acres of level land in this well watered farm, we write well watered because on nearly any part of it, by boring to the depth of 28 feet, an unlimited supply is obtained, and artesian wells can be had in any spot or place. We saw in the rich pastures of blue grass nearly 200 head of one, two and three year-old grade steers, that seemed to us to have been selected with care and discrimination, many of them being of very fine form and size. We also saw his eight-year-old Shorthorn cow Bridget 8d, a most wonderful milker, and her twin steers that will be one year old in October, out of a grade bull of Red Jacket stock, and that weighs 1,400 lbs., a yearling steer that weighs 1,140, a two-year-old that weighs 1,410 lbs., and yet, with a smile, he tells us that he now makes no specialty of breeding or weight. He is undoubtedly one of the best stockmen in this State, and we found him full of information. His home is a particularly pleasant one, his barns large and well arranged, his system of farming therough, for in the hours

Oc that we w we saw no corners, b or lawn. tidy farm pleasant v main in o Within

Henry O. of clay so tion cross farm has b close atten of cultivat ber one. tem of tili of it,) and demonstra soil and in a splendid feet, in som any we ha holding an grain, and for roots, 42 head of At Geor

weeks' old Gipsy, and that is a style and a inclined to Wm. E. but he fine patch, whi has a fine

George C. sired by a Polled Ang J. J. Stil village of farmer, an tle in wint tention to at which w the eight y who has r She had I Ella Stuar second Far has a yearl dvk's Han side by san Brown, sir Jane by S Trouble. three-vearsired by Sh dam Snip R by Biggar

bay mare, dam; a two sire Shyloc with Joe G ing for spe unless he g ceed, as his he is using His stable the near fu While in the breeding They are lo lage of Nor There are t the nine-y 16 hands th lbs. and is l colts we ha son, W. T.

and in ever the size and just the clas is a Norman in color, 16 three years bone and m one of his c ed Duround for dame farms of S. Stevens and en they wer ble evidence neculiarities

is 13 years o

sired by Ki

2:24, dam b

was by Gree Washtenaw horse, kind ness, speedy colts that la stock in the the bill in th lions are a have done n of stock nes thoroughly to the needs bles, his sta credit to his der the mar

and is pleas

is on a high

view of the

mouth, the

and a glorio

country. Joseph N. acres, one m land is rolli system of fa well fenced pearance. the house, rounded by The orchard is well loade a fine lot of old heifer, lbs.; she was herd. He horses.

er. He liv nicely situa extra good g milk to the Powers. Wm. E. F owner of a f perseverance etceteras that a farm. Th We here not

Mr. Eckle

find. In m so large that the want of

best orchard John Well acre farm to his home ple well covered and reads the neighbor, As 52 acres, but ly than any

that we were engaged in looking around fess that a small, well-worked farm pleaswe saw no thistles or rank briars in fence es our notions best. main in our memory.

farm has been brought, by hast close attention, to its present high state owner values him highly.

ON THE WING. of cultivation, and ranks now as a number one. There has been a thorough system of tiling carried out, (some 14 miles of it,) and its advantage has been fully demonstrated by an easier working of the soil and increased yields. We notice here a splendid and well arranged barn, 40x84 feet, in some respects more convenient than any we have seen. It has a capacity for holding an immense amount of hay and grain, and has a large storage in basement for roots, as well as stabling capacity for 42 head of cattle.

At George Barnhart's we saw a two weeks' old colt, out of his pacing mare Gipsy, and Benton's Kirkwood for sire, that is a perfect pattern of its sire for style and action, and which we should be inclined to keep if we were its owner.

Wm. E. Cady has only 40 acres of land but he finds room on it for a big onion patch, which gives him plenty to do. He has a fine Jersey cow, bred by the late George C. Gordon of Redford, and a heifer sired by a full blood Jersey bull and a Polled Angus cow for dam.

J. J. Stillwagen lives just out of the village of Wayne on 240 acres, is a mixed farmer, and usually feeds a bunch of cattle in winter. He is now turning his attention to the breeding of trotting stock, at which we had a good look. We saw the eight year old bay mare Nellie Stuart, who has roaded 100 miles in 10 hours. She had Louis Napoleon for sire, with Ella Stuart, by Mambrino Chief for dam; second Fannie Moore by Glencoe. She has a yearling filly by Waverly, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, and a colt by her side by same sire. A brown mare, Betsy Brown, sire Louis Napoleon, dam Crazy Jane by Snip Printer, second dam by Trouble, third by Tallyrand; also a three-year-old bay mare Rose of Nankin. sired by Shylock, he by Louis Napoleon. dam Snip Rattler, by Young Rattler, he by Biggart's Rattler; a two-year-old bay mare, three white feet, same sire and dam; a two-year-old bay mare Misfortune, sire Shylock; also a stallich sucking colt, with Joe Gavin for sire. Mr. S. is breeding for speed, and will not be satisfied unless he gets it. He is entitled to suc ceed, as his brood mares are well bred, and he is using the best stallions in the State. His stable will, we hope, be heard from in the near future.

While in Plymouth, we made a visit at the breeding stables of Hiram C. Benton. They are located a mile south of the village of Northville, on a farm of 160 acres. There are three stallions kept here, one is the nine-year-old bay stallion Captain, 16 hands three in. in height, weight 1,400 lbs. and is bred for coach purposes. Of his colts we have seen those of John Thompson, W. T. Johnson, and many others. and in every instance see the bay color. the size and style for fine carriage horses, just the class that is needed. Walter H. is a Norman Percheron, dark steel gray in color, 161 hands high, and weighed at three years old 1,500 lbs. Has plenty of bone and muscle, with lively action for Stevens and others, and in six out of seven they were grays, and give unmistakable evidence of his ability to stamp his is 13 years old, dark brown in color, was Washtenaw Chief. Neptune is a fine horse, kind in disposition, showy in harness, speedy as a roadster, and has some colts that lay over for roading almost any stock in these parts. They, as a class, fill the bill in this respect. These three stallions are a credit to these stables, and have done much in raising the standard to the needs of his locality, and his stables, his stallions, and their colts are a credit to him. His farm yields well under the management of his son Cassie, and is pleasantly located; the residence is on a high elevation, commending a View of the villages of Northville and Plymouth, the trains on the F. & P. M. R. R., and a glorious expanse of rich farming

Joseph N. Tiffin lives on a farm of 80 acres, one mile south of Northville. The land is rolling, and under his thorough system of farming yields abundantly, is well fenced and presents a very tidy appearance. The farm is in good shape, the house, a very pretty home, is surrounded by some grand old maple trees. The orchard is thrifty, and in fair seasons is well loaded with choice fruit. He has a fine lot of grade cattle, and a three-yearold heifer, thoroughbred, weighs 1,315 lbs.; she was selected from A. S. Brooks' herd. He also has some extra work

Mr. Eckles is a hard and pushing worker. He lives on a 190 acre farm, that is extra good grade cows, and delivers his milk to the cheese factory of Mr. A. D.

corners, but all was as clean as a garden H. E. Cady, of Northville, trotted out or lawn. In this respect it is the most for us his black three-year-old stallion, tidy farm, we have seen in the State. Our Frank C. He was sired by Marmaduke, pleasant visit at this place will long re-pleasant visit at this place will long reand stands 15 hands two and-a-half high, Within sight of this farm is that of weighs about 1,000 lbs., is without blem-Henry O. Hanford, who owns 290 acres ish, of fine style and action, can trot now of clay soil and sandy loam, with a por- in three minutes, has unmistakable evition crossed by a gravelly ridge. This dence of high breeding, and an almost farm has been brought, by hard work and certain prospect of being speedy. His

Farm Law.

Inquiries from subscribers falling under this head will be answered in this column if the replies are of general interest. Address con to Henry A. Haigh, Attorney, Seitz Block, Detroit

A Question of Liability.

WILLIAMSTON, Sept. 15, '83 Law Editor of the Michigan Farmer. Law Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR.—Will you please decide the following legal question in your law column? A railroad runs through A.'s land, the railroad company gives B. the privelege of putting wood on their right of way on A.'s land, and constructs a gate in railroad fence for the accommodation of B. The certain left over through the negli-B. The gate is left open through the negligence of B. A.'s horses get on the track through the gate and are killed by the cars. Who is reponsible for the damage cars. cone, and who is legally bound to pay A. for his horses, B. or the R. R. Co?

JOHN BURKLEY.

Answer.-The foregoing statement involves a very nice question of law, which to answer with that degree of certainty and import very many of our commencing a suit in the matter, would require not only a fuller knowledge of as cheap as any house in this counthat it would be desirable to have, before the facts than is given, but more of care- try. We propose to sell at Low ful research than I can give the question Prices, and solicit your trade.

other's neglect of it. (11 Wendell 539) The railroad company is charged by ments, etc,

law with the duty of keeping its track enclosed with proper fences. If it allows a party to remove the fence, as by opening a gate, it becomes liable for the damages orders will receive prompt attenresulting from the negligence of that tion. party in failing to close the gate. A principle similar to this was applied in case of Corey vs. city of Detroit, (9 Mich.) Corey sued the city for damages occasioned by his wife's falling into an excava tion on Grand River St., made by a contractor for the purpose of putting in a When in Detroit and Looking for sewer. The city's defence was that it was the contractor's negligence in not putting up proper guards, etc., which occasioned the injury; that the city was guilty of no negligence, and hence should not be held responsible. But the Supreme Court said that as the city was charged with the duty of keeping its streets in a safe condition, it must see to it that excavations, etc., are properly guarded; that it can not delegate this duty to a contractor without being liable for the contractor's negligence; that the contractor is so far the agent of the city that the latter is liable for his neglect in leaving the street in an unsafe condition.

This principle was carried still further in the case of Woodbury vs. Chicago, one of his class. He was sired by import- where the city was held liable for the ined Duround, with the gray mare Milford, juries resulting from the plaintiff falling the State. for dam. We saw colts of his on the into an excavation in the side of the farms of S. Durfee, Louis Briggs, A. D. street, made by a private individual under a license from the city.

Now if the case stated by our in nuirer can be brought within the rule governing peculiarities upon all his get. Neptune the cases above referred to, then the railroad company is liable to A. for the value sired by Kirkwood, who had a record of of his horses. If the company is so 2.24, dam by Sam Houston. Kirkwood liable and has to pay A. for his horses, was by Green's Bashaw, Sam Houston by there is no question of B.'s liability to the railroad company for the amount of damages and costs which the company has to pay.

In the Chicago case above mentioned the city sued the man who had the excavation made, and the case was taken twice to the Supreme Court of the United States, where it was both times decided in of slock near here. Their owner is a the city's favor. (See Chicago vs. Robbins, thoroughly posted horseman who is alive 2 Black's, and Robbins vs. Chicago, 4 Wallace 657.) Nor is there any question of B.'s liability to A. if A. sees fit to proceed against him.

It would seem fair in the case put by Mr. Burkley, for the railroad company and B. to each pay half of the value of A.'s horses, and settle the matter amicably

and save the expense of a law suit. п. А. н. WHEN you have had Catarrh long enough

just send 1c. to Dr. C. B. SYKES, 181 Monro Street, Chicago, for his "True Theory of Ca-

NE W ADVERTISEMENTS.

PLACE to secure a Business Education, instruction in Spencerian Penmanship, Telegraphy, o Shorthand is at the

Spencerian Business College, 156 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich. nicely situated. He keeps 35 head of 10 Per Cent Discount in October Circulars free

milk to the cheese factory of Mr. A. D. Powers.

Wm. E. Frey has made himself the owner of a farm of 250 acres by industry, perseverance and attention to all the little electoras that need caring for upon so large a farm. This farm lies very handsomely. We here notice one of the largest and bestorchards in this portion of Plymouth. John Wells owns and works his 100 acre farm to the best advantage, makes his home pleasant by having his table well covered with newspapers and books, and reads the Farmer first of all. His heighbor, Aaron Taft, has but a farm of eacres, but raises more wheat on it yearly than any 160 acre place than we can find. In many instances we find farms so large that some land has to suffer for the want of sufficient labor, and we con-

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC SALE OF Shorthorn Cattle & Shropshire Down Sheep structed near Kawkawlin, a village on the Mackinaw Division of the M. C. R. R., four miles north of Bay City, Mich.

At Delaware, Ohio, Thursday, October 18, 1883. C. HILLS, of Crystal Spring Farm, will sell a large portion of his well known Herd of Shorthorns in conjunction with the highly bred Bates Cattle of Messrs. Slocum & Duvall, of Brownsville, Pa., to close their partnership; consisting of about 40 head of Bulls. Cows, and Heifers of the most popular families, unexceptionable in breeding and good individually—Roses of Sharon, Peris, Miss Wileys, Matildas, Fletchers, Knightleys, and and other good tribes will be represented, and several first class young bulls will be included, now ready for service, the get of the renowned 23d Duke of Airdrie (41350). All females of breeding arew will have been served by imported Grand Duke Barrington 2d (4644), imported Duke Wild Eyes (43154), or 5th Lord Oxford's Son, Vol. 25, A. H. B.

There will also be offered some choice Imported and Home Bred Shropshire Down Sheep, altogether the best and most popular of all mutton breeds.

In addition, one pair matched Clydesdale Mares (four crosses) six years old, bay, black points, stars in forehead, sound and good workers, weight January 1, 1833, 1,670 lbs. each; with six months old bay filley, by imported Clyde Stallion. Also our prize four year old bullock.

A rare chance for good stock. Terms cash, or bank note at four months.

Sale at the Delaware County Fair Ground, near the "Bee Hive R. R." Station, after 12 o'clock lunch Catalogues sent en application.

A REVOLUTION IN WHEAT GROWING!

Farmers

You can increase your wheat crop 25 to 50 per cent by growing our new MARTIN AMBER WHEAT! The most remarkable wheat ever produced, beats all former records. Only Three Pecks to sow an acre, and we guarantee as thick or thicker stand than another kind with Six Pecks or more. First to purpose it is at Pennsylvania State Fairs. We introduced it in 1882 and offer it for 1883 true

To name at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bush., \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bush., for one acre, \$\frac{1}{2}\$; bushel, \$\frac{1}{2}\$; bag of \$2\frac{1}{2}\$ bush., for three acres, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ By mail, one pound, \$0 cents; \$2\frac{1}{2}\$ pounds, \$1; four pounds, \$1.50.

We are headquarters for strictly fine Fultz, Clawson, Lancasten, Shumaker, Silver Chaff, etc., at \$1.75 per bushel; by mail, one pound, 40 cents, three pounds, \$1. Tuscan Island Mediterranean per bushel, \$3; bag of \$2\frac{1}{2}\$ bush., \$6; by mail, 40 cents per pound. Be sure and send for our Fall Catalogue, FREE. Address

J. A. EVERITT & CO., Seedsmen, Watsontown, Pa.

LADIES OF MICHIGAN!

Please Read This.

You have Dry Goods to buy, and you want to buy to the best

at present. I feel willing, however, to hazard the following solution, with the statement that on fuller investigation I might possibly change it:

There is a principle of law to this effect:
Where one is charged by law with a certain duty he cannot delegate that duty to another, without becoming liable for the other, without becoming liable for the Laces, Linens, Underwear, Gar

> If you cannot visit the city send for samples and prices. Your

TAYLOR, WOOLFENDEN & CO., 165 & 167 Woodward Avenue, Detroit

CURTAINS

Furniture Coverings

ABBOT & KETCHUM,

have the Largest Stock and Best Variety in

A special purchase of

CURTAINS.

31/4 yards long, from \$1 35 per pair worth \$2 00 Agents for the "STANDARD" and "AU-

RORA" Carpet Sweepers.

141 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT, MICH.

Cabinets Per Dozen at

East Grand Circus Park, DETROIT, - - MICH.

During the month of September I will reduce the price of my cabinets to \$3 per dozen.

DETROIT GARDEN.

r. Michigan Avenue and Tenth Street Open Daily—Sundays from 10 A. M. Exhibiting the largest collection of foreign & native WILD ANIMALS

ver exhibited in the United States. Also a larg ollection of Rare and Beautiful Birds. An Iu mense Aquarium containing a fine variety of Fish
A fine Brass Band daily in attendance, Michigan Avenue cars pass the Zoo. every five minutes. Admission 25 cts · Children 10 cts. Doors open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Peach Trees

I. E. ILGENFRITZ & SONS. MONROE NURSERY, a28-6t

NEW STYLE

Has Porcelain Lined and Brass Cylinders. Is easily set. Is the Cheapest and Best Force Pump in the world for Deep or Shallow Wells. Thousands in use in every part of the United States Never freezes in winter. Send for Circular and Prices, giving depth of well. MAST, FOOS & CO.,

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

NEWEST & BEST THE MACK DOUR HANGER Patented by Eugene Mack, July 17, 1883.

Cannot be thrown from the track runs at the touch of a finger while carrying the heaviest door; is the strongest hanger made, and the only hanger in the world having a lathe-turned roller Iron Track; strongest in the market, and has the only per-fect spice in use. THE MACK OOOR HANGER CO.

TEN THOUSAND HARDWOOD FARMS IN MICHIGAN

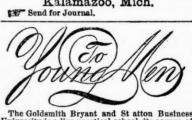
Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.

Sugar maple the principal timber. A chance for every industrious man; a farm in easy payments. Good soil, long time, perfect title. For all infor-mation address W. O. HUGHART, Land Commissioner, Grand Rapids, Mich. or SEPTER ROBERTS, Traveling Agent. MATTER DEFINE A STRANGE

YOUNG MEN & WOMEN SHOULD ATTEND



Kalamazoo, Mich.



The Goldsmith Bryant and St atton Business University is a live practical school, its course of study and Counting Hou-se system of Actual Busi-ness is unequalled. Ask our graduates and the send for circulars. Griswold St., opposite City Hall, Detroit. W. F. JEWELL, PRIN. au21-8t

MICHIGAN

KALAMAZOO, MICH.

Location delightful; school on Mt. Holyoke plan; influence Christian but not sectarian. Fine library, cabinet, telescope and musical instru-ments. Fall term begins Sept. 6th, 1883. For catalogue address MISS M. H. SPRAGUE, jyi0-tf Principal, Kalamazoo.

MICHIGAN STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The College year begins September 4th, 1883. Examinations at 9 A. M.

The course of instruction has been so arranged as to have lectures in veterinary throughout the year. The College has a full corps of competent Professors and ample facilities for instruction in the natural sciences.

Send for catologue to jy10-3m

R. G. BAIRD, Secretary.

25c per quart, 2 Colors. 15c per pint, 1 Color. Sent post paid on receipt of price. Good for eithe Writing, Copying, Shading, Stamping, or Chromo writing, copying, shaung, sample, graphic use.
COLORS: Violet, Blue, Black, Green, Orange and Carmine. Answer equally well for Silk, Wool or Egg Dyes. Laundry Bluing, 15c. per quart. Name choice of colors in your order. Obtained only of The ILLUSTRATED MEDICAL JOURNAL CO., DETROIT, MICH. 228-8t

Peninsular Steam Heat DRIER. ${ t FRUIT}$ FOR FACTORY USE. Eclipses All Others.

NEW PROCESS. Write for Descriptive Pamphlet, address GRANGER & SIBLEY, Armada, Mich and music for 160 Parter & Co., 47 Barolay st, NY

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JERSEYS RIVERSIDE PARK FARM,



This choice nera numbering near-ly forty, is head-ed by the young bull Farmer's Son 6267. First Prize at Mich-gan State Fair in 1882, in yearling class. His sire, the justly celethe justly cele-brated Farmer's Glory, has won more prizes than any buil ever im-ported into this country. Some choice ani-mals for sale.

ISAAC MARSTON, Detroit, or J. F. MULDRAGH, Manager, Kawkawlin, Mich

EXTENSIVE PURE BRED LIVE-STOCK ESTABLISHMENT IN THE WORLD.



HORSES, TROTTING-BRED ROADSTERS, HOLSTEIN AND DEVON GATTLE.

Our customers have the advantage of our many wears' experience in breeding and importing large sollections opportunity of comparing different breeds, low prices because of extent of business and low rates of transportation. Catalogues free. Correspondence solicited. Mention Michigan Farmers.

POWELL BROS. Springboro, Crawford Co., Penn.

OAKLAWN FARM, Greatest Importing and Br Establishment in the Wor Percheron-Norman Horses WORTH \$2,500,000.00 Imported from France and Bred since 1872, by
M. W. DUNHAM,



390 Imported the Past Three Months. onsisting of finest animals, with choicest pedigrees tegistered in the Percheron Stud Book of France and the Percheron-Norman Stud Book of the United tates. Write for Free Illustrated Catalogue, 1

FOR SALE

Owing to the death of the late Andrew H. Cutter, all his real and personal property is offered for sale very low to close up the estate. It consists of a very fine stock and grain farm of 340 acres in Concord, Jackson County, Mich.; a farm of 60 acres in Spring Arbor Jackson Co. Mich. Two stallions, Joe Barker and Mambrino Waxy, and several very fine colts out of Black Cloud, Hamiet and other good horses; besides some very fine cattle and sheep. The farms will be sold on long time with a small cash payment down if desired. For further particulars apply to

MRS. A. H. CUTTER, Parma, Mich. or C. C. BLOOMFIELD, Jackson, Mich.

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE

Michigan Duke, by 3d Grand Duke of Airdrie 2760, dam, Royal Duchess 5th, by Loudon Duke 32760, dam, Royal Duchess otn, by Loudon 2015 15 120274.

Nero 44418, by Rose Duke 42481, dam Empress of St. Clair, by 3d Duke of Cambria 26991.

Red King, by Rose Duke 42481, dam Red Queen 4th by 23d Duke of Airdrie (41350), Lord Byron 44168, by 23d Duke of Airdrie (41350), out of Tea Rose 3d by Tom Scott 31288.

These animals are in good shape, and will be sold on very reasonable terms. Apply to CHAS. F. MOORE, 11-2m*

St. Clair, Mich.

REGISTERED MERINO RAMS.

I hrve on hand a choice lot of Registered Me-rino rams sired by General Dix and other well-bred rams. Will sell cheap. Address E. BRACKETT,

Allegan, Mich.

FOR SALE Two Sho thorn bull calves; sire and dam recorded. A handsome three quarter bred grade cow. An imported Cotswold Ram and a fine young Hambletonian Marc. Address : 818- J. A. ARMSTRONG, Owosso, Mich.

"SCOTCH COLLIES." Lords of the Highlands. I am breeding them from the best and purest imported stock, and have lately made several additions to my kennel of collies of superior individual excellence. I have also three of the finest breeding yards of Plymouth Rocks in the west. My Berkshires are herd registered. Send for circular. Address mretf. J. A. ARMSTRONG, Owosso, Mich.

FOR SALE.

Imported Hampshire and Southdown Yearling Rams, and Berkshire Pigs of approved breeding for sale. Address, McGREGOR& PHILLIPS, Alta Vista Breeding Farm, St. Clair, Mich Mr27-ti.

6,000 Acres of Land FOR SALE.

I offer for sale 6,000 Acres of Land, situated in the townships of MAYPIELD AND ARCADIA, LAPEER CO., Mich., within nine miles of Lapeer City the County seat, flourishing and good market town and within three miles of the Michigan Central and Pontiac, Oxford & Port Austin Railroads. This land consists of about 5,050 acres of wild and 4,000 acres of cleared. Will sell the wild land in lots of 40 acres and upwards at from \$5 to \$15 per acre; terms, 10 per cent of purchase down. The cleared infarms of \$3 acres or more to suit purchaser price from \$15 to \$35 per acre; terms, one-third down. Ten years time will be given on all balances, drawing interest. Investigation and examination solicited. Address

HENRY STEPHENS,

No. 10 No. 10

D sirable Farm For Sale. The "Mission Farm," adjoining the village of Mt. Pleasant, Mich., consisting of 160 acres, can be purchased on easy terms. There are 120 acres improved; well fenced and underdrained; good buildings; fine fruit and splendid water in abundance. Within half a mile of depot renders it very desirable for a home. Stock, fruit, garden or grain farm. While the scason has been unprecedented in storms and wet weather, doing much damage to crops, everything on this farm looks fine. The crops are splendid. Corn, oats, wheat, grass, etc., were never better, and I would invite anyone who wants to buy a farm for a nice home to go and see it. It is the finest farm in Isabella County, and adjoins one of the most prosperous and flourishit. It is the finest farm in Isabella County, and adjoins one of the most prosperous and flourish-ing villages in Michigan. Information can be obed at the farm or of GEO. A. BAKER, Saginaw Mich.

- FOR -

Autumn Planting Illustrated and descriptive catalogue of Hya-cinths, Iulips, Crocus, Lilies, etc, will be mailed free to all applicant.

We have in stock the choice new wheats—Med-iterranean Hybrid, Martin's Amber and other de-strable kinds. Send for prices. It pays to sow he best.

D. M. FERRY & CO., Seedsmen, Detroit, Mich.

DIRECTORY

- OF -Michigan Breeders.

CATTLE.—Shorthorns.

AMES MOORE, Milford, Oakland Co., Mich. breeder of Shorthorn Cattle of the Princess Constance, Renick Rose of Sharon, Belle Duches Craggs, Young Mary, Stapleton Lass, Plumwoo Lass, Victoria and Donna Maria families. 32-6m JOHN F. DREW, Jackson, breeder of thor-Joughbred Shorthorns, Young bulls and heifers for sale. Correspondence solicited. Residence seven miles north on Gravel Road.

L. BROOKS, Novi, Oa'land Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorn cattle and Jersey Red swine; stock for sale. Write for prices. my29 D. DeGARMO, Highland, Oakland Co.

breeder of Shortnorn Cattle and thoroughed Jersey Red Hogs. Young stock for sale at asonable prices. my15-6m BENJ. F. BATCHELER, Oceola Center, Livingeton Co., Mich., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Herd consists of Young Marys and other well bred stock, Young bulls and helfers for sale.

O. S. BROOKS, Brighton, Mich., breeder of Pomenas, Floras, etc. Also American Merino Sheep and Poland China Swine. Young stock for POBT. MILLIKEN, Almont, Macomb Co., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Hambletonian horses and Poland China Hogs. Stock for sale. Terms easy. Correspondence solicited.

T see Co. breeder of the work band Shorther T see Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorn Cattle, Registered Merino Sheep, and Jersey Re-twine. Correspondence solicited. ja17-1y* W. C. WIXOM, Wixom, breeder of Shorthorn Rose of Sharon, Lady Helen, and Aylest families. Stock for sale. All correspondence w

eceive prompt attention. W.M. BALL, Hamburg, Livingston Co., breed er of Shorthorns. Principal families. Ros of Sharon, Phyllis and Young Mary; also breede ef Thoroughbred American Merinos and Poland China swine.

W. GRAHAM, Rochester Oakland Co., Mich breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorn cattle. thoroughbred and grade Jerseys and Berkshire swine. Stock for sale. Write for prices. f141y W. & ALEX, McPHERSON, Howell, Mich., breeders of Shorthorn cattle and Cotswold sheep. Stock for sale; prices reasonable.

12-19
12-19

J. M. WHITAKER, Hazelnut Ridge Farm Lima, Washtenaw Co., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and American Merino Sheep. Young stock for sale. A. S. BROOKS, Wixom, Mich., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns, Families represented: Oxford Gwynnes, Phyllis, Pomona, Bel Duchess, Bonnie Lass, etc.

LESSITER, Jersey, Oakland Co., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire and Southdowneep. Stock for sale. JOHN McKAY, Romeo, Macomb Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls and heifer for sale. Correspondence solicited.

E. FISK & SON, Johnstown, Barry County, breeders of Shorthorn cattle, Registered American Merino sheep, and Poland-Chinas swine, and Plymouth Rock chicks. P. O. Bedford, Calhoun Co., Mich. Correspondence invited. W. E. BOYDEN, Delhi Mills, Washtenaw Co. breeder of Shorthorns, also Merino Sheep Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited

Holsteins. R. G. WASHBURN, Litchfield, Hillsdale Co. breeder of and dealer in thoroughbred and imported Holstein Cattle. First-class stock for sale

W. SEXTON, Howell, importer and breed-stock of thoroughbred Holstein Cattle, Stock farm, three miles south. A UNDERWOOD, Addison, breeder and dealer in Holstein cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

Devons.

A. prietor of Oakland Herd of Registered Devon cattle. Awarded seven prizes at late State Fair on nine head—two firsts, three seconds and two thirds. Stock for sale.

B. SMITH, Meadow Brook Herd of Jerseys Co. Eagle, Mich. Stock of Le Broog's Price 3850 Co. Smassie, Young Rose 43, Le Breve and other fa mous strains represented. Houdan chickens, Pe kin ducks and fancy pigeons. Correspendence so licited. W. J. G. DEAN, Oaklawn Herd, Hanover, Mich. Stock of the Alphea and other noted strains for sale. All stock in the American Jersey Cattle Club Register. Prices very reasonable for quality of stock. Farm, 1/2 mile east of village.

Galloways. R. B. CARUSS, Essex, Clinton Co., St. Johns P. O. Breeder of Galloway cattle, American Merino sheep and Essex hogs. Correspondence solicited.

Herefords BROOK FARM HEREFORDS. David Clark, Proprietor, Lapeer. Correspondence 04-1¥

HOGS.—Berkshires & Suffolks. A CHANDLER, breeder of Shorthorns and Suffolk and Essex swine. Stock for Sale. Sorrespondence solicited. Jerome, Mich. 2028 C B COL & Lansing, Mich, breeder of Berkshire and Suffolk Swine. All Berkshire stock recorded Correspondence solicited.

W. JONES, Richland, Kalamazoo Coanty, breeder of pure bred Poland Chinas. My breeding stock all recorded in the Ohlo and American Poland China Records. MPROVED BERKSHIRES of best strains of blood for sale by Hiram Walker & Sons, Walk erville, Ont. For particulars address CHARLES SWANN, Farmer, Walkerville, Ont. 1620-18 Chester Whites.

W. TUBBS, Delhi Mills, Washtenaw Co breeder of pure Suffolk and Chester Whit Swine. Choice stock for sale. PRANK C. CREGO, breeder and shipper of the choicest strains of Chester White Swine. Parties desiring stock that is strictly first-class, at

DICHARDSON & REED, Jackson, breeders and shippers of Chester White Swine. We are now ready to book orders for spring pigs. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. SEARING, Lyons, Ionia County, Mich. breeder and shipper of Chester White Swin C. breeder and shipper of Chester White Swine, bred from stock obtained from the celebrated here of S. H. Todd, Ohio, and S. G. Taylor, Cass Co., Mich., and the best strains of blood in Illinois and Pennsylvania. Young stock for sale, not akin. Also Shorthorn Cattle. Correspondence solicited.

SHEEP.-Merinos.

T. & E. A. ROSS, Milford, breeders of reg-and Western New York flocks. Registered and grade stock for sale. Prices reasonable. s25-3m* M. DEAN, Pewamo, Ionia Co., breeder and dealer in Improved American Merinos. All stock registered and descended from Vermont flocks. Also registered Poland China Swine. Stockfor sale. Correspondence solicited, #835tf HATHAWAY, Addi-on, Lenawee Co., Mich Breeder of thoroughbred American Merino sheep, registered in Vermont and Michigan Registers. Rams and Ewes for sale of my own breeding, together with selections from some of the best flocks in Vermont. Correspondence solicited.

R. & C. E. KELLOGG, Oceola Center, Livingin American Merinos. Stock for sale; correspond
ence solicited.

CEO. S. PIERSON, Kalamazoo, Mich., breeder of thoroughbred Merino sheep. Stock always for sale. Office in City Hall.

SPRAGUE, Farmington, Mich., breeder of J. thoroughbred registered Merino sheep, stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. jy8i-

J. C. THOMPSON, Romeo, Macomb County, breeder of Thoroughbred Registered Merino Sheep; also Poland-China Hogs. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

A. T. SHORT, Coldwater, breeder of thoroughbred Merino sheep. Stock in both Vermont and Michigan Registers. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. J. EVARTS SMITH, Ypsilanti, breeder of tho J. oughbred Merine Sherp registered in Vermont Register. Rams and ewes for sale of my own breed mg, log-ther with recent selections from some of the best flocks in Vt. Hramine before purchasing elaswhere.

L AKE BROS., Wixom, Oakland Co., of Registered Merino Sheep. Stock

B. HAMMOND, breeder of Registered Me-rino Sheep, proprietor of "Prairie Home" Stock Farm, Kalamazoo, Mich. Stock for sale at A DAM DIEHL, Milford, Mich., breeder of registered and unregistered American Meriregistered and unregistered America Stock for sale on very reasonable espondence solicited.

F. J. & E. W. HARDY, Oceola Center, Liv-Sheep, tracing to best Vermont flocks. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. J. H. THOMPSON, Grand Blanc, Mierigan.
Breeder of Registered Merinos of Atwood stock, descendants of most noted families of fine bred animals. Size, form and density of fleeces

M. FELLOWS, Manchester, Washtenaw Co.
I keep on hand at all times a good stock of
Registered Merino sheep of my own breeding or
selection in Vermont. Stock always for sale. L W. & O. BABNES, Byron, Shiawassee Ca. Breeders of Registered Merino Sheep and Peland-China Swine. A choice lot of young stock for sale at reasonable prices. Correspondence colicited.

RED C. WOOD, Saline Mich. Breedet of Registered Merino Sheep. Young Stock For Sale. Correspondence solicited. WILL N. ADAMS, breeder of and dealer in Registered Merino Sheep. A choice lot of Rams for sale. Correspondence solicited. Heal-Jence in Blackman; P. O., Jackson. Mich.

J. S. BAMBER, Highland, Michigan, Oakland Co., breeder of Registered Merinos, bred from the best focks in Vermont, Also high grades, Ewes and rams for sale at fair prices.

A. WOOD, Saline, Mich., breeder of tage.

A. oughhred Merino Sneep. A large stock contantly on hand. DICKEY BROS. & SHULTZ, Coldwster, breeders of Registered Mering Sheep, Venne breeders of Registered Merino Sheep. Young k for sale. Correspondence solicited 131-1

Shropsbira Dowas. HUBBARD, Marshall, Mich., breeder and stock bred from imported sheep. Imported and for prices. Write for prices. WESLEY J. GARLOCK, Howell. Michigan.
The only flock and herd of imported Shrop. W ESLEY J. GARLIOUR, Howell Michigar.
The only flock and herd of imported Shropshire sheep in Livingston Co., and the oldest established in Central Michigan. All lambs this
season from the imported prize ram "Roderick
Dhu," bred by T. A. Parry, Shropshire, England.
Orders for young stock taken now.

New York Breeders.

SHEEP .- American Merines. J. CONKLIN, Dundee, Yates Co., Brossier for sale. '-orrespondence solicited. mys ly

Ohio Breeders.

SHEEP-Spanish Merinos. CAMPBELL, Pittsfild, Lorain County, Ohio, breeder of thoroughbred Spanish Meri-heep. Prize Winners. Stock for sale. 19-1y W. THOMAS, Greenwich, Huron Co., Ohio Spreeder of thoroughbred Spanish Morino Sheep; all registered in Vermont Register. Fine stock always for sale.

FOR SALE.

Yearling Southdown rams, third generation from Lord Walsingham's herd. Prices reasonable. Apply to M. L. FRINK, Oxford, Mich. 835.48



LEVI ARNOLD.

Riverside Stock Farm, PLAINWELL, MICH. BREEDER AND SHIPPER OF-Pure-bred Recorded Poland China **Swine**

Registered Jersey Cattle, (A. J. C. C. H. R ... and Registered Merino Sheep.

Poland Chinas still a specialty. Herd established in 1869. Is the largest herd in the State. Is emphatically a herd of prize winners. Stock all dark in color and faultless in style, consisting entirely of the most noted families of the day. Pigs of 1862 and 1883 sired by seven stock boars of the highest breeding and individual merit, including Black breeding and individual merit, including Black
Tom No. 2269, Hopeful 2573, Reckless 4215, Darkness 3597, Black Hopeful 3279, Countersign 3254,
and U. S. of Riverside 2051. Pigs in pairs and
trios not of kin. Stock all recorded in Ohio P. C.
Record. Two-third rates by American, United
States and 4dams Express Companies. Prices
reasonable and quality of stock first class. A.
choice lot of spring pigs of 1883, also a superior
lot of brood sows in pig for sale. I expect to raise
200 pigs to be farrowed in fall of 1883. For prices
and particulars address as above. All correspondence promptly answered. mr29-iy

SPRINGDALE HERDS.

TURNER & HUDSON LANSING, MICHIGAN,

-IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF-Berkshire, Suffolk & Poland-China Swine Largest, best and most complete herds of these breeds, and finest piggery in Michigan. Neither pains nor expense have been spared in getting hese choice herds together. We warrant salisfaction to all who may favor us with orders.

All Breeding Stock Registered. SPECIAL SALE OF MERINOS. Being about to lease my farm, I will sell my en-tire flock of registered American Merinos in lots to suit purchasers. The flock consists of 76 evens from one to five years old, six stock rams and 35 lambs. Stock recorded in both Vermont and Michigan Registers. Address a12-8 CHAS. E. SOUTHWELL, Marshall, Mich.

A. J. MURPHY, Breeder of Pure-bred Records POLAND CHINA SWINE. PLAINWELL OR SILVER CREEK, MICH. My herd is dark in color and bred from the most noted herds of Ohlo and Michigan. Pigs sired by Arnol 's Sambo, Black To a, Hopeful. Murphy's W. S. and Dixe. Stock first class. Prices reason-able. Special rates by express.

SHORTHORNS

For Sale. Bulls, heifers, caives and cows. Choice militing rains. All Herd Book registered. Will be sold ary reasonable at private sale. B. J. BIDWELL, Tecumseh. Wich

Greenwood Stock Farm A choice lot of Pure bred Poland China Swine for sale at reasonable rates. Pigs in pairs and trios not akin. My herd numbers about 300 head, including descendants from some of the most noted.

nts from some of the most notes g stock recorded in Ohio P. C g descendants from some grades in Ohio P. C.
Breeding stock recorded in Ohio P. C.
Correspondence and inspection invited.
B. G. BUELL,
Little Prairie Ronde, Cass Co., Mich. Spring Brook Breeding Farm.

Fresh Importation of Holsteins. Our importation of Holsteins or Dutch-Friesians has just rrived in good shape, and are a very nice lot. We can spare a few first class animals at resonable prices. Apply to

STOCK AUCTIONEER. FRANCIS GRAHAM.

PHELPS & SEELEY,

North Farmington, Mich.



THAT WALTZ OF VON WEBER.

Cayly and gayly rang the gay music The blithe, merry music of harp and of horn, The mad, merry music that set us a dancing Till over the midnight came stealing the mo Down the great hall went waving the banners,

Waving and waving their red, white and blue, As the sweet summer wind came blowing an

From the city's great gardens asleep in the dew Under the flags as they floated and floated, Under the arches and arches of flowers, We two and we two floated and floated,

And just as the dawn came stealing and stealing The last of those wild Weber waltzes began; I can hear the soft notes now appealing and

And I catch the faint scent of the sandalwood That lay in your hand, your hand on my shoulder As down the great hall, away and away,

All under the flags and under the arches, We danced and we danced till the dawn of th But why should I dream o'er this dreary old ledge

In this counting-room down in this dingy old Of that night or that morning, just there at the

When our hearts beat in time to our fast-flying What is it that brings me that scene of enchan

So fragrant and fresh from out the dead years That just for a moment I'd swear that the music Of Weber's wild waltzes was still in my ears?

What is it, indeed, in this dusty old alley, That brings me that night or that morning i June?

What is it, indeed !- I laugh to confess it-A hand-organ grinding a creaking old tune!

But somewhere or other I caught in the measu That walts of VonWeber's, and back it all came That night or that morning, just there at the dawning, When I danced my last dance with my first an

My first and my last! but who would believe n If, down in this dusty old alley to-day, "Twirt the talk about cotton, the markets, a

I should suddenly turn in some moment and say That one memory only had left me a lonely

And gray-bearded bachelor, dreaming of June Where the nights and the mornings, from the dusk to the dawnings, Seemed set to the music of Weber's wild tunes

THE OLD STORY.

Alas for the head with the crown of gold! Alas for the heart that was glad and light

Censure who may—condemn who must; It was perfect faith—it was utter trust That asked her promise; nor pledge nor sign He was hers-she was his by law divine. He was lifted up; he was set apart;

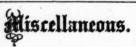
He filled her thought; he filled her heart; She called him great; she believed him true, Oh. to betray such tender trust!

(God will repay, and He is just)-Through wrong and ill she loves him still, As women do, as women will.

Giving little and taking much, Fickle and false-there are many such-Selfish and cruel-you know the rest-He broke the heart that loved him best

AUTUMNAL.

Along the roadside, like the flowers of gold That tawny Incas for their gardens wrought, Heavy with sunshine droops the golden-rod, And the red pennons of the cardinal flowers upon their upright staves. The sky is hot and hazy, and the wind Wing-weary with his long flight from the south Unfelt; yet closely scanned, you maple leaf With faintest motion, as one stirs in dreams, Confesses it. The locust by the wall Stabs the noon silence with his sharp alarm Creaks slowly, with its driver fast asleep On the load's top. Against the neighboring hill Huddled along the stone wall's shady side The sheep show white as if a snow drift still Defied the dog-star. Through the open door A drowsy smell of flowers—gray heliotrope, And white sweet clover, and shy mign Comes faintly in, and silent chorus lends To the pervading symphony of peace.



DAVE'S WIFE.

"So Dave has brought his wife home?" Deacon Somers cut a large chip from the stick he had been whittling down to a very fine point as he answered Deacon Bradlaw's query by the one monosyllable, " Ye-a-s."

"Got home last night, I hear." "Ye-a-s." and the stick was coming down to a very fine point now, so assiduously was the deacon devoting all his en-

ergies to to it. Deacon Bradlaw waited a moment with an expectant air; then he clasped one knee with both hands and leaned forward

toward his neighbor. "Well, what do you think of your boy's choice?" he asked. "What sort of a woman does she seem to be? Think

she'll be a help in the church?"

Deacon Somers was silent a moment. Whirling the whittled stick around and around, he squinted at it, with one eye closed, to see if it was perfectly symmetrical. (Deacon Somers had a very mathematical eye and he liked to have everything "plumb" as he expressed it. He had been known to rise from his knees at a neighbor's house in prayer meeting time and go across the room and straighten a picture which offended his eye by hanging "askew.") Having convinced himself that the stick was round, the deacon tilted back against the side of the country store where he and his companion were sitting, and begun picking his teeth with the aforesaid stick as he answered Deacon Bradlaw's question by another and a seemingly irrelevant one.

"Do you remember Dave's hoss trade?" 'No," answered the deacon, surprised at the sudden turn in the conversation,

"I can't say I do." "Wa'al, just after he come home from college, two years ago, he got dreadfully sot against the bay mare I drove. I'd had her for years and she was a steadygoing animal. We had a four-year-old

grace to drive such an ill mated span. The young hoss was up and off, and the bay mare she lagged behind about a length. The young hoss was a short stepper and the bay mare went with a long, easy lope. They wasn't a nice

matched span, I do confess. "Wa'al, Dave he kept talkin' trade to me till I give in. He said he knew of a mighty nice match for the young hoss, and if I would leave it to him he'd make a good trade. So I left it to him, and one day he came drivin' home in grand style. The old mare was traded off and a dappled gray four-year-old was in her place. A pretty creature to look at, but I knew the minute I sot eyes on her that she'd never pull a plow through the stubble ground or haul a reaper up that hill o' mine.

" 'Isn't she a beauty, father?' said Dave. "Yes,' says I, 'but handsome is as handsome does applies to hosses as well as to folks, I reckon. What can this 'ere labor with her, Brother Somers." mare do, Dave?

"Dave's face was all aglow. 'Do?' says old mare.

"Wa'al, you see, I was just struck dumb at that there boy's folly, but I knew 'twa'n't no use to say a word then. I just waited and it came out as I expected. The dappled gray mare took us to church or to town in fine style-passed everything on the road slick as a pin. But she balked on the reaper and I had to buy another mate for the hoss and let the dappled mare stand in the stable, except when we put her to the carriage."

"Well?" interrogated Deacon Bradlaw. "Wa'al " continued Descon Somers Dave's marriage is off the same piece as his hoss trade. Pretty creature, and can outstrip all the girls round here in playing and singin' and paintin' and dressin', but come to washin' and bakin' and steady work-why we'll have to get somebody else to do that and let her sit in the parlor. Mother'n' I both see that at a glance; and the deacon sighed.

"I see, I see," mused Deacon Bradlaw sympathetically. "Too bad! too bad! Dave knew her at college, I believe?"

"Yes: they graduated in the same class She carried off all the honors, and the papers give ber a long puff 'bout her ellycution. Dave's head was completely turn ed, and he kept runnin' back and forth to see her, till I thought the best thing for him to do was to marry her and be done with it. But Sarah Jane Graves would have suited mother 'n' me better. You know Dave and she was pretty thick before he went off to college.'

"She's a powerful homely girl, though," Deacon Bradlaw said; "and the awkward est critter I ever see stand in a church choir and sing. Seems to be all elbows some

"Ye-a-s-ye-as; a good deal like the bay mare Dave was so sot against-awkward but steady goin' and useful-more for use than show. Wa'al, wa'al, I must be goin' home; all the chores to do, and Dave's billin' and cooin'. Good afternoon, deacon. Come over and see us."

When Dave Somers and his bride walked up the church aisle the next Sunday morning, over Parson Elliott's congrega tion there passed that indefinable flutter which can only be compared to breezes suddenly stirring the leaves of a poplar grove. Every eye was turned upon the handsome, strong-limbed young man, and the fair, delicate girl at his side, who bore the curious glances of all these preachers that draws a crowd like a cirstrangers with quiet, well-bred compos-

After service people lingered in the aisle for an introduction, in the manner of anxiously. "Can't we get up entertaincountry village churches, where Sunday is the day for quiet sociability and the inchange of civilities. And after the respective friends of the family had scattered to their several homes, Dave's wife was the one universal topic of discussion over the Sunday dinner.

"A mighty pretty girl," "A face like rose," "Too cute for anything," "Stylish as a fashion-plate," "A regular little daisy," were a few of the comments passed by the young men of the congregation. To these remarks the ladies supplemented their critical observations after the manner of women: "Her nose isn't pretty;" 'Her mouth is too large;" "Her face was powdered-I saw it;" "Her hat was horrid;" "I don't like to see so much agony in a small place." But Sarah Jane Graves said: "She is lovely. I would give the word to be as pretty as she is. No won-der Dave loved her." And she choked down a lump in her throat as she said it. All the neighboring people called on Dave's wife during the following month. and, with one or two exceptions, introduced the conversation by the question,

"Well, how do you like Somerville?" To the monotony of this query Dave's wife varied her replies as much as was possible without contradicting herself. "I am quite delighted with the fertility of my mind," she laughingly remarked to Dave at the expiration of the first month. "To at least fifteen people who have asked me that one unvaried question I have invented at least ten different phrases in which to express my satisfaction with Somerville. I have said: 'Very much, thank you;' 'Oh, I am highly pleased;' 'Far better than I anticipated even: 'I find it very pleasant;' 'It has made a very agreeable impression on me;' and oh, ever so many

"I fear I did wrong to bring you here among these people," he said. "They are so unlike you-so commonplace. I fear you are homesick already, Madge."

more changes I have rung on that one

idea, Dave!" and the young wife laughed

merrily. But under the laugh Dave seem-

ed to hear a minor strain. His face grew

"No, no; indeed you are wrong, Dave, indeed I am happy here and like your friends," Madge protested with tender earnestness.

But as the months went by it was plain to all eyes that Dave's wife was not happy, that she did not assimilate with her surroundings. She made no intimate friendships; she sat silent at the sewing society and would not take an interest in the neighborhood gossip which formed the main topic of conversation at these meetings. She would not take a class at Suncolt, too, that I drove with her. Wa'al, day school, claiming that she was not Dave thought it was a shame and a dis- fitted to explain the Gospel to any unfold-

sure that she understood it herself.

Dark insinuations were affoat that Dave's wife was an "unbeliever," or at least a Unitarian, and her fashionable style of dress marked her as "worldly minded," at all events. Deacon Bradlaw and Deacon Somers held many an interview on the shady side of the village store, and "Dave's wife" always came up for discussion, sooner or later, during those interviews.

"She's settin' a bad example to all Somerville," Deacon Bradlaw declared. 'My gal Arminda's gettin' just as fussy and proud as a young peacock about her clothes; nothin' suits her now unless it looks stylish and citified. And I see there's a deal more extravagance in dress among all the womenfolks since Dave's wife came with her high heels and her bustles and her trimmin's. You ought to

Brother Somers sighed. "I do labor with her," he said, "but the poor thing 'Why, she can trot a mile in two don't know what to do. Her guardianminutes and three quarters, father, and I she was an orphan, you know-gave her only give \$75 to boot 'twixt her and the the little money she had left after her schoolin', to buy her weddin' fixin's. She'd no idee what plain folks she was acoming among. So she got her outfit accordin' to the way she'd been brought up. Lord! she's got enough to last her ten years, and all trimmed to kill, and all fittin' her like a duck's foot in the mud; and what can she do but wear 'em. now she's got 'em, she says; and I can't tell her to throw 'em away and buy new. 'Twouldn't be economy. She's been with us nigh on to a year now, and she's never asked Dave for a cent's worth of anything."

"But she's no worker; anybody can se that. And you've hed to keep a girl half the time since she's been with you." Dea con Bradlaw added, somewhat nettled that his neighbor made any excuses for Dave's wife, whose fair face and fine clothes and quiet reserve had inspired him with an angry resentment from the

"Ye-a-s, ye-a-s, that is true," Deacon Somers confessed. "She's no worker, Lord! the way she tried to make cheese and the cookin' she did! Mother hed to throw the cheese curd into the pig's swill, and the bread and cake she made followed it. More waste from that experiment of her's than we've had in years, and she was flour from head to foot and all of a perspiration, and sick in bed from cryin' over her failures into the bargain.' The poor thing did try her very best. But it was like the dappled mare trying to haul the plow-she couldn't do it, wa'n't built for it."

When Deacon Somers reached home his brow was clouded. His good wife saw it and questioned him as to the cause. He shook his head.

"I'm troubled about church matters mother," he said. "The debt for that new steeple and altar, and all the rest of the expenses we've bin to the last two years, wears on me night and day. And Deacon Bradlaw he's gettin' mad at some of the trustees and says he'll never put another dollar into the church till they come forward and head a paper with \$50 apiece subscription. I know 'em all too well to think they'll ever do that, and Deacon Bradlaw he's a reg'lar mule. So the first we know our church 'll be in a stew that will send half its members over to the rival church that's started up at Jonesville, with one o' them sensation cus," and Deacon Somers sighed

"Isn't there something that can be done to raise money?" asked Mother Somers, ments?"

"That's old, and 'tain't strawberry sea son," sighed the deacon. "We couldn't charge mor'n 15 or 20 cents at the door, and that wouldn't bring in much for one entertainment, and nobody would turn to a second. There don't seem to be any ingenuity among the young folks here 'bout gettin' up anything entertainin'. Our strawberry festival was just a dead failure-barely paid expenses."

Dave's wife, sitting with her pale face, which had grown very thin and wan of late, bent over a bit of sewing, suddenly looked up. Her listless expression gave place to one of animated interest. 'Father Somers," she began, timidly 'do you suppose-do you think-I could get up a reading?"

"A what?" and Deacon Somers turned a surprised and puzzled face upon his daughter-in-law. It was so new for her

to betray any interest in anything. "A reading. You know I took th prize for elocution when I graduated. know ever so many things I could recite and it may draw a crowd from its being something new. We could charge 25 cents admission and it would give the impression of something good, at least After they heard me once they could decide for themselves if I am worth hearing

Deacon Somers looked upon the glow ing face and animated mien of Dave's wife with increasing wonder. Was this the listless girl he had seen a few mo ments before.

"Pon my soul" he ejaculated, " don't know but it might draw a crowd just from curiosity. Everybody would go to see Dave's wife. Not that I hev much of a opinion of readin's; never heard any but once, and then I went to sleep. But it might draw, seein' it's you. You can try it if you want to.'

Dave's wife did try it. It was announce ed before service Sunday morning that Mrs. David Somers would give a reading in the church edifice Thursday evening; admission, 25 cents; proceeds to be ap plied towards the church debt.

Again there was a breezy stir in the congregation and scores of eves were turned upon Dave's wife, who sat in her silent white composure, with her dark eyes lifted to the face of the clergyman. But Sarah Jane Graves could not help noticing as she had not before the marked changes in the young wife's face since the day she entered the church a

"How she is fading! I wonder if she is

unhappy?" she thought. Thursday night came fair and clear. As

ing, inquiring mind, as she was not at all a reading had drawn a house; the church beautiful

Curfew shall not ring to-night.

It was new to most of the audience, and certainly the manner of its delivery was new to them. They forgot themselves, they forgot their surroundings, they forgot that it was Dave's wife wno stood before them. They were alone in the belfry tower clinging with bleeding hands to the brazen tongue of the bell as it swung to and fro above the deaf old ianitor's head. When the recitation was finished two or three of the audience found themselves on their feet. How they came there they never knew, and they sat down with a shame-faced expression.

Sarah Jane Graves was in tears and one or two others wiped their eyes furtively, cheers. So soon as they subsided Dave's expression and voice began to give a recital of "An Evening in the Quarters." one or two snatches of song and a violin Dave?" air. To the astonishment of her audience Dave's wife picked up a violin at the proper time and played the air through in perfect time and tune, and then the house resounded to another round of cheers and the entire audience was convulsed with laughter. Everything which followed. grave or gay, pathetic or absurd, was met with nods of approval or the clapping of hand and the drumming of feet. Somer ville had never known such an entertainment before. The receipts for the evening proved to be over \$40.

During the next three months Dave's wife gave two more readings, the proceeds of which paid half the church debt, and this so encouraged the members that old grudges and quarrels were forgötten, and Deacon Bradlaw and the elders made up the remaining half, and Somerville Church was free from debt.

Yet Deacon Bradlaw was heard to say that while he was grateful for all Dave's wife had done, he did not in his heart approve of turning the house of God into a "theater." "She performed exactly like them women whose pictures are in the store winders in town," he said, "amakin' everybody laugh or cry with their monkey-shines. I don't think it a proper way to go on in the house of God. Never would hev given my consent to it ef I'd known what sort of an entertainment it was to be."

"Dave's wife ever been a actress?" he asked Deacon Somers when they next have you all love me," she added, softly.

"Actress? No! What put that into your head?" answered Deacon Somers, with some spirit.

"Oh, nothin', nothin'; only her readin's eemed a powerful sight like a theatre I went to once. Didn't know but she'd been on the stage; it's getting fashi'nable nowdays. Anyway, she's missed her callin'. Wait a minute, neighbor. Don't hurry off so. I want to talk church matters." "Can't," responded Deacon Somers,

whipping up his horse. "Dave's wife is sick in bed and I came to the store to git ten miles distant, with a load of grain for a few things for her-bitters and some nourishin' things to eat She's sort o' run down with the exertion she made in them readin's. She used to be just dripping out and hurried their grain away. Deacon with perspiration when she got home." Dave's wife was ailing for months, un-

ble to do more than sit in her room and paint an hour or two each day. The she grew alarmed. house was filled with her paintings. They ornamented ! brackets, and stood in corners, and peeped from the folds of fans, and smiled from Dave's china coffee cup. One day Dave proprosed to his wife that she should go to her old home-the

home of her guardian—and make a visit. "We've been married fifteen months now," he said, "and you've never been away. I think a change will do you good. You seem to be running down

every day." So she went. After an absence of ten days she wrote to Dave to send her paintings to her by express. She had need of them; would explain when she returned. Dave packed them carefully and sent them

with a sigh. Poor Dave! He had come to realize that his marriage was a great mistake! To be sure, he loved Madge vet, but the ro mance of his youthful attachment had all passed away in the dull, commonplace routine of his domestic life, where Madge had proved such an inefficient helpmate.

He had been blindly in love with his divinity; elated with the fact that he had won her away from three or four other suitors. Madge was a brilliant scholar and a belle, and with the blind faith of young love, Dave had believed that she would straight ahead and urging the mare to excel in domestic duties as in intellectual utter uselessness and his mother's constant and indisputable inferences to her Half way to the village, which was more inefficiency about the farm work had pre sented her to his eyes in a new light. The gus, the blacksmith. She reined up the brilliant girl who was the pride of his mare so suddenly she almost sat her down college, and the helpless, thriftless wife on her haunches. whose husband was regarded with pity by sympathetic neighborhood, were two distinct individuals, as were the young elocutionist carrying off the honors of her class and the tired, tearful woman weep-

The success in her readings had revived his old pride in her for a time. But her consequent illness and listlessness had discouraged him.

ing over her bread and melted butter.

Mrs. Somers saw the express package and inquired what it was. Dave told her. remarking at the same time that he did not know what use she intended to make of them.

"Maybe she's going to give 'em away to those who will appreciate 'em," suggest ed his mother. "I'm sure we've no room for such rubbish. But her time's no more'n a settin' hen's, and she might as well spend it in that way as any other. She can't do nothin' that amounts to anything.

"I think her readings amounted to good deal," Dave responded, glad that he could once speak authoritatively of his wife's usefulness. "Oh yes, for that emergency. But it's

nothin' but give readings! Wonder around at Dave's wife just in time to see save Washington and spare her father, was literally packed. Dave's wife rose be- where your meals would come from? her fall in a limp heap. fore her audience with no words of Your marriage and your horse trade apology or introduction and began the re- were 'bout off one piece, Dave. Your citation of the old, hackneyed, yet ever wife's pretty in the parlor or on the floor "Dave's wife and the dappled mare saved readin', and your mare looks nice and drives nice in the buggy. But they can't work."

Dave's wife came home at the expiration of a month, looking fresher and feeling stronger, she said. And she did not bring her paintings.

Deacon Somers came into Dave's room the night after her return to talk about a certain piece of property that was for sale. It cornered on " to the deacon's farm and a stream of water ran across it.

' It will be worth a mint of money to ne," he said, "for I can turn that field into a pasture and all my stock will water itself. But the man who's sellin' wants \$150 down. He's goin' west and must have that amount this week. I don't see and then the old church walls rang with the way clear to pay it, for expenses have been a good deal of late, takin' doctors wife arose, and with a sudden change of bills and hired help and all into consideration, and my ready money has run low Do you think of anybody that'll be likely It was in negro dialect and introduced to lend us that amount for three months

But before Dave could reply, Dave's wife spoke.

"Father Somers," she said, "I can let you have the money-not as a loan, but as a gift. I have been of so little use to you and have made you so much expense, I shall be very, very happy if you will let me do this for you." And rising up, she came and laid a little silken purse in Deacon Somers' hands.

"But where did you get it, child?" asked the wondering deacon, looking from the plethoric little purse to her face, which had flushed a rosy red.

"I sold my paintings," Dave's wife an swered.

"A gentleman happened to see a little thing I painted, and he said he knew where I could dispose of any quantity of such work. And sure enough, I sold every one of those things I painted when I was sick, for good prices. And I decorated some plates for a lady, who paid me well for it. So I have \$175 in that purse, which you are more than welcome to." Deacon Somers removed his spectacles

and mopped them with his silk handkerchief. "I can't do it, my child," he said: "it wouldn't be right. You must keep your own money.' "But I have no use for it," cried Dave's

wife. "I intended to spend it all in Christmas gifts for the family, but this is better. I have everything I need. All I ask or desire is to be of some use-and to

"A hundred and seventy-five dollars for that trash! Well, the world is full of fools!" Mrs. Somers ejaculated, when she was told of what had occurred. But she looked at Dave's wife with an expression of surprised interest after that, as If it was just dawning upon her that one might be of use in the world who could neither cook nor make cheese.

Deacon Somers' farm boasted a fine stone quarry, and he was very busily at work every spare moment quarrying stone for the foundation of a new barn he was to build. One day Dave drove to town market. It was September and the market had risen during the last few days All the neighboring farmers had turned Somers remained at home quarrying stone. Mrs. Somers rang the great bell at noontime, but he did

"Some one must go up to the quarry and see if anything has happened," she said. And Dave's wife was off like a young deer before the words were out of her mouth.

It did not seem three minutes before she stood at the door again, with white lips, her dark eyes large with fright. 'Father is wedged in under a great bowlder," she said.

"You and the girl must go to him. Take the camphor and ammonia, it may sustain his strength till I can bring relief. I am going to ride the dappled mare to the village and rouse the whole neighborhood."

"We have no saddle," gasped Mrs. Somers; "and the mare will break your after leaving Ettrick's house. It will neck.

"I can ride anything." Dave's wife answered, and she sped away. "It was captured, he would be under the British taught me with other useless accomplish-

ments." A moment later she shot by the door and down the street and towards the village. She had bridled the mare and buckled on a blanket and surcingle. She sat like a young Indian princess, her face white, her eyes large and dark, looking her highest speed. Faster, faster she pursuits. Her ignominious failures, her went, until the woods and fields seemed flying pictures shooting through the air. than two miles distant, she met Tom Bur-

"Deacon Somers has fallen under bowlder in his quarry," she cried. to him-quick! Dave is away." Then she rode on.

At the village she roused half a doze nen, and to the strongest and most mus cular she said: "Take this mare and put her to her highest speed. Tom Burgus is already there. You two can lift the bowlder, perhaps. I will ride with Dr. The man mounted the mare, and was

off like a great bird swooping close to the earth. He swept away and out of sight. When Dr. Evans reined his reeking orse at the quarry. Tom Burgus and Jack Smith, who had ridden the mare from the village, were propping up the bowlder with iron bars, while Mrs. Somers | up to Washington, and laying his hand and her help were trying to remove the deacon's inanimate form. The doctor you are my prisoner!" "I believe not, and Dave' wife sprang to their assistance. In another moment he was free from his the Life-Guard filed rapidly into the perilous position, and Dr. Evans was applying restoratives. "He will live." he said; "but in five minutes more, if help had not come, he would have been a dead man. It is very fortunate you had a no positive information-simply told her Deacon Somers had predicted, the an steady work that tells. Lor' pity swift horse in the stable, and a rider who suspicions to Washington, and asked him nouncement that Dave's wife was to give you and father ef I couldn't do could keep her seat," and he glanced to stay away from dinner. She did it to of the years.

Deacon Somers was quite restored to his usual health the following morning.

my life," he said to Deacon Bradlaw, who came to call. "So the boy didn't make so poor a bargain either time, neighbor, as I once thought." The deacon recovered rapidly, and just

color. She failed before their eyes like some frail plant, and at last one day with him not to repay her for saving his life by a tired sigh she drifted out into the Great devoting her to a fate infinitely worse Unknown, and with her went the bud of than death. It was an act that it was another life, destined never to blossom on earth. After they came home from the church-

Dave found the dappled mare cast in her stall. noose about her slender throat. She was quite dead. Over the low mound where "Dave's wife" sleeps, the marble mockery of a small monument smiles in irony at those who pause to read its flattering inscription.

shame while suns rise and set. And a sturdy farm horse pulls the plow Jane drives the work in the kitchen.

It is so easy to praise the dead! And the

memorial window sacred to her memory

in Somerville church-a proposition of

An Attempt to Capture George Wash-

Clinton, it is known, made many atempts to capture Washington, believing that if he was taken prisoner the war would be brought to a successful close. He well knew that he was the pillar of fire by night and the pillar of cloud by day to the struggling patriots, and the news of his being a prisoner in the hands of the British would not only totally dishearten the improverished colonists, but palsy the energies of their friends in the English Parliament. How many schemes were attempted we shall probably never know. We only know that Washington received many letters warning him of his danger. He doubtless had many narrow escapes, the plans of the enemy being thwarted either by the warnings that he received, or from unforseen circumstances-all the work of that Divine Providence that from his first entrance into the army had watched over him. That he has not left a record of some of these in detail is not very singular, when we remember the character of the man; but the following has been handed down by the inhabitants residing near these head-quarters at the time. No road at this period ran along the river from Newburgh south to New Windsor, though both are on its shore, and only a mile apart. A bold bluff one hundred feet or nore high made an almost precipitous descent to the river nearly the entire way, rendering the construction of a road a very difficult and expensive work. But midway between the two places the Quassaick Creek burst through this heavily wooded bluff, and plunged into the river between banks more than a hundred feet high, revealing a dark and gloomy

in a huge semicircle, inclosing a sweet house for a clevis and a mattock to dig little valley which is known as the Vale the old plow out. of Avoca. In this secluded valley lived a I started next time with humiliation he hill rose gradually, and stretched away to the west, the chasm gradually lessening or more it became so low and narrow that it was spanned by a bridge. Though Ettrick's house lay within short cannonshot of Washington's head-quarters, and in a line almost directly south, and about the same distance from the river, it required a circuit of nearly two miles to reach it by road. The tide set up the creek close to the dwelling, and a boat from it could be sent by rowers into the Hudson in five or ten minutes. In an hour more it could be carried into the gorge of the Highlands, and in less than an hour after to the British ships that lay below West Point. In fact, a boat well manned could get within British protection in less than two hours be decoyed into Ettrick's house and guns before ever he was missed at his own head-quarters. The plan was to have a strong guard come up in the night and lie concealed in this gloomy gorge, and seize Washington while at dinner in Ettrick's house, to which he had been invited. Ettrick professed to be a warm patriot, though some looked on him with suspicion. Whether he was really a traitor from sympathy with the Tories or became corrupted by British gold is not known. He was visited stealthily by Tories, and his daughter overheard them talking together one day about taking Washington prisoner. Soon after, her father told her that he had invited Washington to dine with him on a certain day. She immediately connected this with the conversation she had over heard, and suspected it was a plot to capture Washington. She at once sought a private audience with the latter, and telling him her suspicions, requested him not to come to dinner. He, however, determined to ascertain definitely if there was such a black-hearted traitor within his lines, and within hearing of the bugles of his own head-quarters. So on the day appointed he rode around to Ettrick's, but ordered a detachment of his Life Guard, dressed in English uniform, to follow at some distance, and never lose sight of the house, and at about the din ner-hour, which was late, to march up to it. They did so, and Ettrick, mistaking them for the British and Tories, stepped on his shoulder, said, "General, I believe sir; but you are mine!" was the reply, as room. He was immediately marched off and locked up. This threw the daughter into a paroxysm of grief. She had not anticipated such a result. She had given

but not to bring the latter to the gallows: and she besought the former not to repay her fidelity by hanging her father. If it had been a personal matter he could have easily have forgiven it, but the blow was amied at his country, and that he would not have forgiven in an only son. Still every instinct of his heart revolted against rewarding so cruelly the devotion of the as rapidly Dave's wife lost strength and daughter. His whole noble, chivalric nature was aroused when she besought simply impossible for him to do, and though terribly pressed by the sense of duty to his country, he resolved to keep yard, where they had left her to sleep, the whole matter secret, except perhaps as he consulted with a few personal Her halter strap had become a friends, and released the traitor on the condition of his leaving the country. This he accepted, and fled to Nova Scotia, and nothing is known of his subsequent fate. J. T. Headley, in Harper's Magazine for

> Pathetic Memories of the Plow. I shall never forget the halcyon spring day that grandfather told me to scour the

old plow and get ready to learn the Deacon Bradlaw's-flushes in crimson mysteries of rhapsody. I took a brick and cleaned that old mould-board with through Dave's stubble field, and Sarah the same eager delight and thorough faithfulness that Ben Butler bestowed on the burnishing up of the Massachusetts Almshouse. What a thrill of ecstacy frolicked within me as I slipped the loop of the single line about my wrist, reached up to the handles and yauped "g'lang." Grandfather followed in silence. I felt as glorious as Private Dalzell when he gets into the newspapers, and with unutterable feeling I chirped, "Dear grandpa, you needn't never work any more. I'll run the farm and you and grandma can spend the money and-" We were going down an incline, so when my pride quickly straightened the old plow shot out of the ground and jerked me clear over a-straddle of the beam. The horses stopped and grandpa kindly remarked: "Ye musn't sit down to rest so early in the morning, Lenny, if yer goin' to run the farm." I felt as bad as the Star Router who pleaded guilty to conspiracy, and had to take it back, plead not guilty and be discharged. Grandpa fondly sat down on a stump and watched me pull and tug to drag the old plow and two horses backward to plow up the skip. After I pulled my arms out of socket. wrenched my back and was ready to start, grandpa wiped the moisture from his eyes and cooed softly: "Ye kin save a good deal of time an' gruntin' by turnin' the hosses an' makin' them drag the plow roun' for slips like that un." felt so grateful I wanted to let him go to the house for a jug of buttermilk. We came to a little swell in the ground and the old plow started down deeper and deeper like an artesian well auger. "Bar down on th' handles," yelled Old Business. The horses thought he meant them, and they just straightened out till their bellies kissed the ground: the plow started for China, struck a root, the plow clevis busted, the horses shot forward and I rose over the plow at the end of the plow line, like Gilroy's kite. Two or three hundred feet from the Grandpa picked me up tenderly, dusted shore this chasm swung back on one side me off with a sprout, then sent me to the

man named Ettrick. Behind his house and an angry ancestor. The old plow seemed possessed. It tried as hard to evade the land as St. Louis wet grocers in depth, till at the distance of half a mile do the Downing law. "Push the handles from the land," shrieked the red-hot instructor, as the plow shot out again. The horses knew the misery wrapped up in that shrick and supposing it referred to them they started on a trot with yours truly a-skipping and a-hopping, and apuffing and bellowing "whoo-o o-o," like a fog-horn. The plow found its affinity, an old stump, a crash followed, and I was thrown nearly out of the township. It busted the old stump, and dear grandpa arrived just in time to greet the bees that swarmed out. It was awful the way the horses plunged and kicked, and dear grandpa battling bees and trying to unhook the traces. "Lem, Lem, ye young rascal, come hyar!" But I concluded to faint dead away first. He got seen, therefore, that if Washington could the team loose and they tore for the house, kicking like the whiskey element in the Iowa Republican party at the third resolution. Darling old grandfather started for me just a-clawing bees from his shirt and pants, jumping, yelling murder and spitting white, with enough prodding insects around him to sting 'the rascals out." Much as I loved dear old grandpa's society I concluded not to wait. I came out of that faint and started down the homestretch like a modern office-seeker. Grandpa was after me, slapping his old hat wildly and whoop ing "Holy Moses," etc., etc. For the first half mile we gained on the horses, but as we neared the house our wind began to fail. Grandma and the red-headed hired girl ran to meet us, and the hired girl outran grandma. I dodged her but grandpa ran right into ler arms. When I got stopped grandpa was hugging the hired girl, grandma was broomsticking them both, and the trio was screaming and dodging and squashing bees. When the round dance broke up dear grandpa was too overcome with exertion and bee stings to return to his professorship in our agricultural college out in the field. He sent me out alone, full of apprehen-sions and fresh buttermilk.

Fascinating old plow! Memory runs through a clothes-wringer as thy skeleton through a clothes-wringer as thy skeleton outlines come ripping down the furrows of time. Thou wert ever a creature of impulse and idiosyncrasy. Still I followed thee caroling the symphony: "Gee, gee there! Haw, now haw! Consnort your old hides, I'll maul the hay out of you." Then grandpa would spring from his ambush in the fence corner and fill me full of animation and pain. Ah, as the plowshare of time encroached on the land of to morrows, turning the to-days into yesterdays, as the furrow falls back into the broken past, my spirit is tired and wearied with the task of being and hand wearied with the task of being and spirit is the spirit is the spirit is the spirit is the spirit in the spirit is the spirit in the spirit in the spirit is the spirit in the spirit in the spirit in the spirit is the spirit in longs to sink into the invisible arms of rest. Fascinating old anatomy wrecker. Thou art superseded by the invention of the state of th

the steam plow, just as I have been by the superior tactics of modern politicians. Let us lie down in the furrow together, old playmate, and let the noiseless share of Time cover us over with the fallowing of the warr.

introduc soon old "Me short; m allee old outen lik and me g Melican Blarbaria "You chokee h on top sic Me b go flee." Old mis "All li you sick. Pleety an' say to "Who !

Chin

Me

Melic

"Lin

scoop

miser.

The

and go

evely t

She co

weeks

Blarba

homee.

plosies

side m

Melicar

Blarbar

no more

and she

barian r

town ar

say:

and gett

like Glee

down m

Melica

Melic

"Me

"Yo

Then al. "Whoo top side punchee h same like The kin with Blark "You al you Melic you big fa live with y Evlybod Blarbarian come down Fifth laver

The pecu

Blarbar

"Old m

slave."

matrimona kansas hav derson had plow-handl run a fur break a kn in it. This frontispiec agricultura young lady eye on the bashful, bu larly impres around him on leafy tre met his fat row. Win could cover scrape as m neighborho votedly, a raised his d now that sh her usefulne

losing her. over, and, g was shelling "Mr. Hog "I don't s "Well the "I don't k "That's al marry your planting you you weaken,

"See here to lose my bad luck this gan at the co and the bugs

TO INQUIRING FRIENDS.

Until October's fairly here I shall in some secure retreat Spend all my time where I am sure No one I ever knew to meet. For oh, a week and more I've been Most driven wild, upon my word: From every friend surburban I The very self-same thing have heard

First 'twas my portly neighbor Brown In voice as deep as basest drum, Said, "Now the leaves are turning fast, The melancholy days are come.' Then Miss Rose Bell, my neighbor too Leaned o'er her gate and soft began, "The melancholy days are-" . " Yes, I know it." I replied, and ran-

Ran to collide with young Jack Lee, And nearly take his breath away (A piece of luck for me, I thought) Before he'd more than time to say, "The melan-" "Choly," finished I, And passed along right speedily; When from her vine-embowered porch, Hill's baby daughter called to me.

What is it, dear?" I stopped to ask, She clasped her hands and drooped her head, And in a small and lisping voice, "The melancholy dayth," she said. "Are comed." And so the strain kept on Until at last I'm forced to roam In solitary places till

Those same old days are quite at home

Chin Whang Goes to See Mary Ander-

Me go thleater, top side Fifth lavenue Melican man and Melican ladee playee "Lingomar." Melican ladee wear whitee dless, whitee likee snow. Blandits come and scoopee old man; takee him top side mountain makee him allee samee likee pack mule.

Melican ladee heapee cly. Old looster wentee mally her. She say. "You give me monee sabee father; he

scoopee by blandits; you sabee, me mally

Old looster allee samee stingy likee miser. He say:

"Me see you d-d first. Then Melican ladee cly thlee, four times and go top side mountain, lookee for old man. Sleep lunder gloosebelly bushee evely time nighty; no hurtee whitee dless. She comes top side mountain in thlee weeks and find old man; he big cly baby. Blarbarian he say to Melican ladee:

"You stayee. Old Melican man go homee. No good." Melican ladee she stay and puttee plosies on stling, and washee dishee, and mashee Blarbarian. One day he comes

lound, and he say: "Me likee you; me no keepe you top side mountain. You go homee to old Melican man: won't cost you cent." and Blarbarian man cly, and he say he have no more usee be Blarbarian.

Melican ladee she lookee to side skly, and she sav: "Me leavee no Blarbarian man. Blar-

barian man shakee gang and come down town and puttee store clotees on." He

"Me go alongside and pehavee myself, and gettee job in blacksmith shope, allee like Gleek man."

Melican ladee Blarbarian man come down mountain slide, and Melican ladee introduce Blarbarian all lound. Pleety soon old miser comee lound, and he say: 'Me gottee old man where hair is

short; me got big money; me buyee up allee old man's notee, and me sell him outen like hell; me got heapee big bulgee and me gettee old man, old woman and Melican ladee allee samee for slaves." Blarbarian man say:

"You allee samee old sucker," and he chokee him and kick him thlee, four times

on top side stomach, and he say: "Me be slave; you lettee Melican ladee

"All lightee; you my slavee; me makee

Pleety soon big gang blandits lun in an' say to Blarbarian man:

"Who hurtee you?" Blarbarian say:

"Old miser boughtee me allee same for slave."

Then allee blandits say:

Whoon la-ee," and knockee old miser top side headee with blattle ax and punchee him full holes with spleers, allee same like a pepper-box.

The king he come and shakee hands with Blarbarian man, and he say:

"You allee same bully boy; me givee you Melican lady for wifee. Me givee you big farm and allee Blarbarians comed live with you, and you bossee job. Slee?

Evlybody shakee hands allee lound Blarbarian man kiss Melican lady. Clurtin come down and allee people go top side Fifth lavenue.

All on The Last Round.

The peculiar conditions upon which a matrimonal affair was based in South Ar kansas have just come to light. Dick An derson had just graduated between the plow-handles. It was said that he could run a furrow so straight that it would break a knock kneed man's legs to walk in it. This accomplishment was a kind of frontispiece to a future volume of great agricultural success, and more than one young lady in the neighborhood had her eye on the young catch. Dick wasn't bashful, but he didn't seem to be particularly impressed with the charms scattered around him like drops of water that linger on leafy trees after the rain. But he soon met his fate, a young lady, Winnie Hog row. Winnie was a beautiful girl and could cover as much corn with a hoe, and scrape as much cotton as any man in the neighborhood. The couple loved-dewas shelling corn for the pigs, said:

ng

of wed gee our his me the

lays
ack
ired
and
of
ker!
n of
by
ans.
her,

"Mr. Hogrow, I suppose-"I don't suppose anything, sir." "Well then you doubtless know-" "I don't know anything."

"That's all right then. I am going to marry your daughter and by next cornplanting you will know something. Do You weaken, Mr. Hogrow?"

"See here, young fellow, I can't afford to lose my girl. I have had powerful bad luck this season. The cut-worms began at the corn by the time it came up, and the bugs pitched into the cotton; and, addicted to drink."-New York World.

to make things worse, my best mule and one of my cows got into a fight the other day. The cow hooked the mule and the mule kicked the cow, and both of them died. So under the circumstances I'd rather you'd marry somebody else."

"I don't accept your misfortunes as excuses. I'm going to marry the girl." "I'll tell you what I'll do, Dick. I'd make this arrangement: We'll wrestle and if you throw me the girl's yours, if I throw you she's mine. If you marry her against my will. I shall pleasantly exterminate you. If you throw me and marry the girl, this farm, together with the girl is your'n. I'll give three trials-one today, one three weeks from now, and the other six weeks."

Dick was compelled to agree, although the old man was recognized as the best wrestler in the county. He had challenged everybody, and had thrown everyone who had accepted. After eating dinner the old man announced his willingness to take the first ballot. Dick was willing. The contestants, including the girl, went into the yard, the girl took the hats and the men grappled each other. The signal was given and Dick went over the old man's head and plowed a short furrow in the ground.

"Give me my hat," he said to the girl. "Don't give it up," she remarked, hanging over the tile. "Go away and practice." Dick left, discouraged, but, taking the girl's advice, wrestled with steamboat men and farriers until the time for the next trial came. At the appointed time, Dick appeared at Hogrow's residence. "Feel as though you can cut your

capers putty well?" asked the old man. "I think so. I feel that my cause is hope to pile vou."

"Providence comes in putty handy at coat, "but its a hard matter to buck again tibia I have to my name, to wit, two—one or an old stager. Get outen yer jacket. If I fall the girl and the farm your'n. Four hundred acres, and all under fence. Gal weighs one hundred and fifty pounds. Big inducements." The two men grappled and again Dick plowed up the earth "Don't give up," said the girl.

"No," said the old man, "for the land is under fence, and the gal weighs one hundred and fifty-can handle a hoo wonderful!"

Dick went away and pondered. It was evident that the old man could throw him every time. To lose the girl was to wreck his life. An idea struck him. He smiled. He left the neighborhood and remained up. On the appointed day he visited the old man.

"I have agreed to everything," said Dick, "and now I ask a favor. Hitherto have been embarrassed. Let the final trial take place to-night in the dark. I will met you here at 10 o'clock."

"Any way suits me," replied the old

At 10 o'clock the old man stood in the yard, chuckling. His combatant climbed the fence and approached. Without exchanging a word the two men grappled The struggle was short. The old mar went up into the air, came down and struck the ground with a force that almost took his life. He lay for a moment almost unconscious. Dick raised him up and assisted him into the house.

"The gal and the farm are your'n,

said the old man, and the young couple embraced each other. The next day they were married. Shortly after the ceremony was over, a large negro man appeared at the door, and, attracting Dick's attention, said: "I want my \$10. I fung the ole man hard 'nough to kill him Where's my money?" Dick gave him \$10 and, turning around, received a searching look from the old man. "I'll explain." said the bridegroom. "Realizing that I couldn't throw you, and at the same time realizing that my happiness depended upon this marriage, I resorted to a bit of Massachusetts was loitering behind. Senaof treachery." Here he stopped to buckle his arm around his wife. "I found a big negro that I knew could throw you, and offered him \$10. That's why I wanted the wrestle to take place in the dark. After he had thrown you, I rushed forward and

raised you up." When Dick had finished, the old man looked at him for full five minutes, and remarked: "It was a mighty mean trick, but the farm and gal are your'n. Four hundred acres under fence, and the gal weighs one hundred and fifty."

His Coat Tail.

At the corner of Fourteenth street and Broadway the little white puffs of steam from the peanut-peddler's roasting appar atus sent out a very tantalizing odor Thurs day afternoon. A young man with light English trousers and a long Prince Albert coat stood gazing at the rings of steam for a moment, and finally deciding to invest backed up to the stand. As he stood there, with legs wide apart, while the Italian merchant prepared to unload into one of the pockets of his coat-tail a quart of peanuts, two young ladies came direct ly toward him from around the corner. Realizing the ungraceful position in which he was placed, the young fellow endeavored to right himself in order to properly meet his lady friends. With a look of indifference on his countenance, he reached behind and tried to jerk his garment from the hands of the peanut man. But the latter was not to be beaten out of half a quart of his wares through any such sneaking device. He clung votedly, agriculturally. Hegrow had persistently to the right hand tail of the raised his daughter with great care, and coat, and as the young man twisted and now that she had attained the zenith of turned, trying to loose himself, the vender, her usefulness, it grieved him to think of dropping his quart measure and strewing losing her. One Sunday Dick went the sidewalk with peanuts, swung round over, and, going out where the old man and round, holding the garment with both hands and jabbering excitedly in his native tongue. Nearer and nearer came the ladies, and their friend making a last, desperate effort to escape, the coat parted at the waist, leaving one-fourth in the hands of the victorious peddler, who stand. With a howl of rage the unfortunate victim of circumstances kicked his shapeless hat into the gutter and where shapeless hat into the gutter and rushed for the friendly cover of a saloon, reach ing it as the comment of one of the ladies

floated in: "I didn't know he was so

VARIETIES.

ammock that swayed in the profound shadov of a Norway maple this long, dreamy afternoon of perfect June, I was and am the happiest man in all the land of free America. I was and am at peace with all mankind, and, better stillwith all womankind. I held my hand full of luscious cherries, and in my excess of comfort I thought with tenderest sympathy of the peo ple sweltering in the cities. How happy I was! And how grateful! For I was bles in basket and in store; in my coming in and in my going out; I was blessed in the fruit of my ground, for the robbins and Robbie had left me, of all the trees, a whole handful of cherries. My enemies that came out against me in one way had fled before me in seven ways; at least they would if I had any. I was plessed in all that I set my hand unto, even to knocking down the mud wasp's nest in the bath-room, for the wasp himself came out at one end while I was poking in the other, and blessed me for that. The heavens had given me rain in season. I had nothing to pay and twice as much to pay it with. "My days have been of gold, my nights of silver," and what

nore could I ask, and why shouldn't I be happy

and glad and grateful?

And just then a nest of caterpillars in the naple broke loose and came down squirming and wriggling all over me, from the nut-brown ocks that clustered lovingly about my brow of of marble clear down to my dainty slippered feet (the caterpillars, not the curls), the hammock "run down by the head" and laid me out on a brick and inverted garden-rake that I didn't know was there. I rolled over on the cherries and mashed every one of them as flat as postage stamps. A lurking tramp of a rain-cloud broke all to pieces right over the maple, and chased me into the house and ruined my new white hat that I left in the tree, so full of water that it isn't dry yet, although it has changed shape and taken on just, and with aid of kind Providence, I new but not attractive crushed nutmeg melon color, and as I rushed up the porch steps trod on the cat and fell over the chair, break times," said the old man, pulling off his ing its spine and abraiding as it were, every each leg. "Man never is, but always to be

> THERE were three of them. They came into the office a few evenings since to make some arrangements about a slugging match, says the Boston Globe, in which they were interested and, as the sporting editor was out, they roamed over the establishment trying to find out the

secret of newspaper-making.

After mistaking the managing editor for a special writer on tobacco and the religious edtor for the "devil," they went into the news room, where two incipient dudes were trimming copy. As the news editors in every well regui lated newspaper office have served an apprenticeship in a deaf and dumb asylum, as well as the cutting department of a tailor shop, they until the time for the third fall was nearly are not very communicative to strangers who chance to drop in without a cigar or a bottle of pop beer (as letter of introduction); so the visitors had all their time to devote to investi

"Give that one about two sticks," said the editor who sat nearest the door, and appeared to be "boss."

The pugilists looked at one another and then at the copy spoilers in a way that indicated omething wrong.

"What kind of a head shall I put on this one?" queried the sub-tailor, looking up at the nearest culler with a blank stare. "Oh, give it a four-line head, and if that

isn't enough we can lead a little, you know," replied the chief. The admirers of John Sullivan doubled up their fists, but said nothing. Presently the senior said to his companion

"I am getting tired of this rot, this trash has been lying around here long enough. Here, you put a scare head on the long one, I'll slash up the heavy article and dress it in a three line head, the little one we can put under abbreviated dispatches an "-

The reporters thought it was an earthquake and went down on the fire escape. When the office boy came in to sweep up he found about two bushels of sausage meat lying on the floor of the news office; and on the wall, close to the forbidding anybody to enter the room.

ONE day Daniel Webster, Mr. Tazewell, Senator of Virginia, and Andrew Jackson's Secretary of the Treasury, were walking on the banks of the Potomac, and while the great son tor Tazewell offered to bet Branch a ten dollar hat that he could prove him to be on the other side of the river.

"Done," said Branch. "Well," said Tazewell, pointing to the opposite shore, "isn't that the other side of the river?"

" Yes." "Well, isn't this the other side?" "Yes.

"Well, you are here, are you not, on the other side?" "Why, I declare," said the victim, " se it is! but here comes Webster, I will win back my bet from him.

As Daniel came up Branch shouted out: Webster, I'll bet you a \$10 hat that I can prove you are on the other side of the river.'

"Well isn't this one side?" "Yes, but I am not on that side."

Branch had to pay for two hats and learned that a man can bet two ways and win on

EVERY MAN A BRICK.-Plutarch, in his life of Argesilaus, King of Sparta, gives us the the origin of this quaint and familiar saying. On a certain occasion an ambassador from Enirus on a diplomatic mission, was shown by he King over his capital. The ambassado knew of the monarch's fame, knew that though only nominally King of Sparta, he was yet ruler of Greece, and he had looked to see massive walls rearing aloft their embattled towers for the defense of the town, but he found nothing of the kind. He marvelled much at this, and spoke of it to the King.

"Sir," he said, "I have visited most of the principal towers, and I find no walls reared for lefence. Why is this?" "Indeed, Sir Ambassador," replied Arges

laus, "thou canst not have looked carefully Come with me to-morrow morning and I will show you the walls of Sparta." Accordingly on the following morning th King led his guest out upon the plains where

and pointing proudly to the serried host, he "There thou beholdest the walls of Sparts ten thousand men strong, and every man a

his army was drawn up in full battle array.

ACCORDING to the "Asiatic Researches" the phrase "put his foot in it," derives its origin from a custom in Hindoostan; when the title to land it disputed, two holes are dug in

Mother Swan's Worm Syrup. Infallible, tasteless, harmless, cathartie for feverishness, restlessness, worms, constina

The appropriate color for infants this season will be yeller. In this land of beauty, as I swung in an easy

> When a school-girl becomes toned down, isn't she an ex-pert. "I have struck bed rock," said the tired baby when they put him in the cradle.

When a man can make right out of wrong he will be able to breed colts from horse chest-

Why is a wheel a palpable anomoly? Be cause it never goes well unless thoroughly tired.

It is curious that when a dog chases his tai that his tail, which is certainly behind, should always keep ahead. A dog went over Niagara falls the other day and came out alive and kicking. Even Niagara could not wreck that bark.

"All's Swell that end Swell," as the mash said when he complacently surveyed himself from top to toe, from crown of new hat to tip of new shoes, in a pier-glass.

"There is one kind o' ship I always stee clear of," said an old bachelor sea captain; "and that's courtship, 'cause on that ship there's always two mates and no captain." A Pittsburg man who found his gas met

ruined and motionless, thought that it coroner could act in the case, the ve would be: "Death from gas-trick fever." School-Mistress: "You see, my love, if I puncture this India-rubber ball, it will collapse. Do you understand?" Child: "Oh, yes, I understand; if you prick it it will go squash."

Now an' den yer see a dog what looks as dough he's got a great deal ob de man about him, but yer mos' often sees de man what acks as dough he's got a great deal ob de dog about

"Change is the spice of life," as the du said when he squeezed his hand into his pocket in search of a nickel. A check on his attenuated pants was all that was left to "There are no birds in last year's nests

says a poet. No, and there are no pigeons last year's pigeon holes. The only thing them that even suggests pigeons is a lot Countess: "I told you expressly to paint the chamber blood-color, and you have made in blue." Painter: "I beg your pardon, lahought the gracious countess had blue blood."

A German advised a friend when he got mar-ried as follows: "Lif in von room ondil you so many children got you must two rooms haf —it was better to grawi oop as schump oop and

It makes one mad to suddenly round a corne meet a richly dressed woman, receive a charming bow, doff his hat nearly to the ground, and then discover that he has been doing the polite "Mean!" said the Texas man of his neighbo

"why, there isn't a drop of the milk of human kindness in that man's body. He's got a dog that is an elegant match for Jenk's bull-pup, and he won't let 'em fight." "I don't believe him," said a gentleman re

ferring to an editor's statement concerning the circulation of his paper. "O I don's know," replied the other; "I hardly think he'd lie about a little thing like that." Ann Eliza writes to ask why a poor man invariably keeps dogs. We have not given the question much consideration, but we have

"I tell you," said Poots, "there's an indescribable sense of luxury in lying in bed and ringing one's bell for his valet." You got a valet." exclaimed Poots friend. "No," replied Poots, "but I've got a bell."

An Irish "Holding"—Irate Sportsman
"Confound it! you have shot the dog!
thought you told me you could hold a gun?
Pat: "Shure, and so I can, your honor. It? the shot, sor, I couldn't hould!

The Popular Science Monthly asks: "Wha are crowds!" It is not quite certain how science will handle the question; but the average common school educated man knows that under some circumstances three is considered

"How to Attain the Life Beyond," is the title of a fifty-cent book. We don't want to disturb the author's right to a monopoly of the book, but as he failed to mention the toypistol and the early apple, we think he did not exhaust the subject.

"Send anything to this office in payment fo subscriptions—potatoes, cordwood, string-beans, rags, old iron, anything—only send it," wails an impecunious country editor; and then adds: "Not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith." A man whose wife was taken suddenly ill

hastened to a physician, who immediately responded. "What is the matter with her, doctor?" "I fear she has lockjaw. "Lockjaw! Well, Doctor. you may as well let her run along that way a few hours."

Che Household.

EASTERN GLIMPSES.

All things must come to an end, even the period of expectation which to the desirer of some coveted pleasure may seem endless. So it happened one fine morning in June that my inseparable friend I.F.N. (whom for the sake of convenience we will call "Jane,") and I, found ourselves at the depot, waiting for the Brearley excursion train to appear. Jane had said to me, and I had remarked to Jane when we planned our route, that we "really didn't like to go with an excursion because-well-you know, people were so-so familiar," and then we patronizingly added that "of course only people of limited means and-." Well. come to think of it we didn't know ex actly what, but as everybody knows, excursions are usually crowded, uncomfortable affairs, etc., we argued. However, after a prolonged discussion of the pros and cons, we decided for several reasons, notably on account of the convenient time, to go with the excursion, and immediately proceeded to picture in dismal colors the trials that awaited us for so doing. Now I am a grave, staid, silver haired-not gray, if you please-matron of a not tell-able age, while Jane-well, Jane is an inquisitive, impulsive, roguish, petite little maid of seventeen, who feels that she is aged and knows a great deal about the world, and sometimes presumes to give me advice and information. Think of that!

Well. Jane thought and so did I, that in order to avoid annoyance from "those people" we had better engage a whole section for each of us in the Pullman car. and there we ensconced ourselves, our fruit and our books, and proceeded to impress "those people" that we would none

of them. Nature, as if disgusted at such selfish conceited mortals, suddenly grew morose and before noon the rain began to fall in that steady, hopeless fashion which declares an undisputed sway for the next twelve or twenty-four hours. On and on glided the train under lowering, heavy clouds, through sodden fields, dripping forests, or by cosy villages, no pause, but with the same rattle and jostle and speed, hour after hour, till the delightful exclusiveness on which we congratulated ourselves grew a trifle monotonous, and Jane, I noticed, began to cast furtive glances toward "those people." How august presence! On and on, and our the misty, monotonous view from the window to longer gaze, yet, determined to preserve our unyielding adherence to a dignified silence we gratefully accepted the pillow from the porter, and proceeded to arrange ourselves for a comfortable nap. We did not succeed as expected, though must have dozed a little, for when I looked up there was Jane very animatedly alking with a sweet voiced, bright-eyed college girl whom I had secretly longed o speak to all the afternoon.

but do you know that when we arrived at Toronto we had somehow become on very friendly terms with all of "those people," and that I agreed with Jane they were every one of them "just too lovely for anything." Toronto with its ninety thousand in

habitants, forty-seven churches and solid business blocks impresses one as a fine flourishing city, but withal as pervaded by a thoroughly English atmosphere, and you feel for the first time that you have left "home" and are within the bounds of a foreign government. A thoroughly comfortable all night

ride on the train and at four o'clock in the morning we join the sleepy, forlorn group upon the dock at Kingston, and anxiously look for our steamer. It still rains, the mere box bearing the name "waiting room" will not accommodate a tenth of our party, and for half an hour we stand out in the pouring rain, assuring each other that a "bad beginning" etc., etc. On hoard the steamer at last, plenty of room for all, and slowly we move out upon the broad bosom of the St. Lawrence. Soon the rain ceased, the clouds rolled away, the sun rose smiling ly, and on every side were heard exclama tions of delight at the beautiful scenes through which we were passing. For forty miles along the River St. Lawrence, beginning at the outlet of Lake Ontario. extend what are called the Thousand Islands-certainly no Yankee ever named them, for the real, typical guesser would never be guilty of such an underestimate. He would have proclaimed to the world long ago the Million Isles or the Trillion Sea or something equally appropriate to his magnifying vision. The official chart shows 1,692, though in many cases they are nothing more than bare rocks of perhaps a quarter or half an acre in

extent.

A charmed spell seems to linger in the air, which is remarkably dry, and owing to the ozone-laden breeze, we experience a delicious sense of dolce far niente, and readily succumb to the idea that somehow, someway, the world and its cares have vanished and we have found the veritable Lotus Land of our dreams. Stretching away into dreamy distance the river extends, its waters so calm, apparently so currentless, that there is no suggestion of the mighty power and purpose in the flood. The waters are of a pale emerald tint, and reflect in many a quiet cove the picturesque outline of the rocky islets, among which our steamer winds in and out, in some instances so close that the startled birds fly up from their nest with shrill cries of alarm, and involuntarily we reach out to grasp some of the pretty treasures of moss and lichen and pale blossoms that cling to the rugged face of the rocky wall. Some of the larger islands have become famous resorts, while many small ones of a few acres in extent have been converted into fairy like summer homes for opulent owners, whose refined tastes have but added to the general picturesque effect. The famous rapids are a disappointment, and indeed two are passed before we are aware that they have been reached, yet a ripple of excitement creates a momentary flutter when the stolid Indian pilot steps aboard from his canoe, and we look out upon the famous Lachine Rapids, note how narrow the channel, and how the water whirls and rushes, and eddies between the rocks where we must pass. Though propelled only by the current now, the steamer, with a faint, nervous tremor goes bravely forward, and we involuntarily hold our breath as she plunges through the wall of snow white billows that dash against her, as if to engulf her at one sweep. So rapid the transit, we have "shot the rapids" almost before we have realized we have entered, and then a long breath of relief, a laugh at our companions' pale faces and a rush forward to catch a glimpse of Montreal and the famous Victoria bridge, beneath whose great spans our steamer passes and gracefully swings into her moorings at the massive stone dock. These docks extend for miles along the river front, and here were moored hundreds of sailing

crafts, from the modern canoe to the largest ocean steamships. But alas! for weak human nature, only one thought animated the minds of our party, which now included besides Jane and I, two gentlemen and three ladies. When or where could supper be found? Experience thus far had taught us to dread Canadian fare, but Jane settled the question by declaring that a hotel good enough for the Princess would do for her, and without a single dissenting voice to the Windsor we went. The suspicion that during your mid

night nap some genii has transported

you across the sea, grows upon you as you stroll up and down the well kept, narrow streets, or wand-r for hours through dimly lighted, incense-atmosphered churches, and gaze upon pictures that were painted by fingers long since dust. Montreal has well been termed a "city of churches," for there are eighty in all, besides numerous missions, the most noted, perhaps, the cathedral of Notre Dame, an immense structure with sufficient capacity for ten thousand wor. shippers. Everything is on a large scale, from the grand altar, which well repays three hours' study, to the great bell hanging in the western tower, the largest on the continent, and requiring the combined force of sixteen men to ring it. We tarried in Montreal over Sunday and attended "high mass" at the cathedral. The vast structure seemed filled with worshippers, and from some lofty nook up among the fluted columns, came forth

and how utterly indifferent to our anon a wonderful voice sang in catlenced sweetness, which, ere the echoes died eyes grew too weary to read, too tired of away, was caught up and answered by two male voices, so powerful, so clear so sweet that a thrill of awe vibrated where gorgeously painted in Byzantine style, and the decorations throughout are superb.

long, every turn of which reveals new beauties to the admiring tourists. What vision burst upon our sight as the driver paused upon the summit! Even I don't know exactly how it happened, the chattering Jane was silent. Below, seeming almost at our feet, spread out the large and magnificent city, its shaded streets and magnificent buildings sharply outlined in the clear atmosphere There stretched away the dreamy length of the St. Lawrence, dotted with islands as far as the eye could trace, its smooth surface just broken by the foamy line o the Lachine Rapids. Away yonder, you could trace the purple, misty tops of the Catskills and Green Mountains, while close at hand may be seen rising the rugged hills of the Lourentides. We lingered long-feasting our eyes, and ceased to wonder at the enthusiasm of Cartier.

Again on the wing, brain busy over the beauties which we so regretfully left behind, and we fall asleep, only to wake and wonder at new sights, if possible more beautiful-certainly more strange.

DETROIT Sent 99nd

. THROUGH A TRANSOM.

It was my evening in the city. The paby had fallen asleep and I lay beside her, wearied in body, idle in mind; listening to the constant tramp of feet on the pavement below, and speculating on the crowd of humanity surging about me. Soon my attention was attracted by a clear boyish voice reading in a room across the hall. I could not understand all the words but could hear him pause now and then to explain something to his auditor, and finally exclaim, "Now, isn't that nice?" I soon knew it was nice myself, for the familiar sounds grew more and more distinct until they took shape in the well known lines:

"O, Cromwell!! Had I served my God with half the zeal I served my King, he would not, in mine age, Have left me naked to mine enemies!"

Then there came a tap on the door, gay greeting all round, and a fresh voice exclaimed, "Why, grandmother, I do believe everybody visits you!" For some time there were sounds of cheerful chatter interspersed with laughter, and then the boy who had been reading took his leave. There were parting words in the hall, I heard him inquire if grandmother liked flowers, of course she did. All right, he would send some up in the morning. Then followed a cheery Good night," a springing step down the stair, and he was gone. After that the second comer talked for a half hour or so, and as they stood by the door at parting, they touched upon that theme of interest to the aged, the prospect of death. The feeble, tender voice of grandmother said, "Well, Arthur, when I am called, I shall be ready to go." The manly voice uttered some protest or regret at losing her, when she added, "You know if I go first I shall be watching and waiting to welcome the rest of you." Good nights were exchanged, and she called after him to be sure to give her love to Bessie and the children, to Lulu, Katy and Willie, and tell them how much she wanted to see them. The door closed and silence fell over my picture. I tried to catch a glimpse of 'grandmother" the next morning, but in vain; yet I think she wore gold bowed spectacles, soft laces and perhaps silks, and has a face fair with kindliness and culture. I know she is sympathetic and shares the enthusiasm of her youthful reader, even though she may fail to understand the sorrows of Wolsey. Her heart is full of love for "Arthur" and the children and she can tell them so, and bask in the sunshine of their affectionate attention. In all the world is there anything more beautiful than a beautiful old age? I think not, at least all the art of the Art Loan paled before the picture limned for me by the words that floated over the transom. A. H. J. THOMAS, Sept. 19, '83.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

At the late Chautauqua Assembly, Mrs. Emma P. Ewing, of Chicago, gave public lectures, and private lessons in cooking. She illustrated them by practical work in bread-making, through all the process, from directions for making the yeast, set. ting the sponge, mixing and moulding the same, and also in preparing salads, roasting, braising and stewing mea's; and cooking ovsters in various ways. Her directions seem to be plain, methodical, and simple enough for the novice to readily understand.

Her theory and practice is to learn to cook well more economical, nutritious and wholesome food; that all housekeepers should know how, whether they have to do it personally, or what is more difcult, direct others.

These lectures interested three different classes of ladies. First, those who from mere novelty and curiosity enter into anything that is peculiarly taking; second, those who from lack of necessity, never have learned how to do housework; third, those who are ever seeking a better mode of accomplishing duties that naturally fall to their lot.

A College of Cookery will be opened next year at Chautaugua with Mrs. Ewing at its head, with a corps of efficient teachers as assistants, including the several departments of bread, soups, salads, pastrys and meats. There will be ample room, provided with all the requisites to make it a permanent feature in

the Assembly. Then we shall have the C. C. C.-Chau tauqua College of Cooking-side by side with the C. L. S. C.-Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle. What then will become of the worn out stories of the association between "poor bread" and comfortable and contented they seemed, a softened flood of melody. Ever and "blue stockings?"

Education does not necessarily disqualify a woman from doing housework efficiently. On the contrary, by it she may know it is not "luck" that gives her bad bread when made of yeast so old that through the soul. The interior was every: its life is "among the things that were," or so sour that no amount of alkali can sweeten it, any more than the temper of those who are obliged to eat it. Or if The most enjoyable feature of our stay moulded at the temperature of forty or in Montreal was the drive to the top of fifty, instead of seventy, she must expect the mountain, a winding road nine miles it to remain solid, and with stolid indifference resist all the warm entreaties to rise up and be light. Neither need she give to the cares of the house and her work, her whole thought and time. Many kinds of household duties are simply mechanical, such as sweeping, dusting, mopping, making beds, preparing sauce and vegetables for the table, and no manner of thought can make them any the

Thought and study must accompany work in the kitchen, parlor, and chambers, if we would keep pace with the best men and women of to-day. Earnestness and zeal in any one direction, are apt to make persons energetic in others. If we are anxious to have a little extra time for reading and studying, then we will study how to work more efficiently, that it need not have to be done over so often, and learn when and how to dispatch it with the least waste of time and strength. LITTLE PRAIRIE RONDE, Sept. 25th.

Just before the State Fair we received from "C," our correspondent at Little Prairie Ronde, a letter giving an account of the meeting of the Farmers' Association of Antwerp and Paw Paw townships. It so happened that a report of the same meeting was forwarded by A. C. G. and already in type at the time "C's" was received. We give her concluding comments, which we heartily endorse:

"All such organizations properly managed, are self educating, socially, morally and intellectually, and are needed so much by farmers' families. They supply the place in the present time, that the husking, paring and quilting-bees did to the pioneers.
"May there be an increase of many

suit the different localities and members.
"There should be something of such an association in every neighborhe composed of only a half dozen individuals."

In reply to Mrs. W. J. G.'s inquiry respecting the treatment of seedling gladioli, "Aaron's Wife" says: "Gladioli seedlings should be lifted before danger of freezing in the fall, spread on papers and dried off, and kept from cold or damp. To give them a start in the spring, soak a few hours in tepid water and plant in rich porous soil, watering occasionally with suds or liquid manure, and a growth will be insured which will prevent danger of loss. Gladioli should be set seven or eight inches deep in well drained soil, made very rich, and they will bloom more freely, with rich shades of coloring and velvety substance of flower, and save the florists the reproach of sending out poer varieties in place of choice ones ordered."

A CAPTAIN'S COMPLAINT

Having been troubled for a number of years with a weakne s of the kidneys and bladder I used a number of medicines for the complaint but they did not seem to do me any good. I was reading a notice of Hunt's Remedy, of its wonderful success, and I purchased a bottle at Stevens' drug store, used it according to di rections, and I have found a great benefit from it. I have only used two bottles, and I can truly say that it is all that is recommended for kidney, liver, and bladder affections, and I can recommend it to the public as such

CAPT. GEORGE BLACKMAN With the Union Steamboat Co., 37 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

HOTEL ITEMS.

Some ten years ago, while at the Reed House Erie, Pa., I was taken sick with the spotted fever, and was very low; my back and spine seemed to be affected, with terrible pains in kidneys and back. For fourteen days I laid. and could hardly stir, and suffered the most intense agony imaginable. My feet and limbe were bloated; my water was very unnatural, a deep, red color and brick dust deposit, and I was fast losing strength and vitality. The doctors treated me, but with no benefit, and I used many different medicines that had been recommended. None of them did me any good until I used Hunt's Remedy, as my attentio was called to the case of Hon. Joshua Tuthill. of East Saginaw, Mich., a similar case to mine, he being cured of a severe case of Bright's disease. I purchased a bottle and used it according to directions. I began to gain in strength, my water became more natural; the terrible pains in the back and loins were removed; the pains in the back and loins were removed; the swelling of the limbs went down. I continued the use of the medicine until I had used in all five (5) bottles, and it has built me up and completely cured me, and I am as sound and healthy as a man of forty-eight years of age, and can attend to my business every day. I have recommended Hunt's Remedy to many of my friends here in Buffalo, and it has proved, as in my own case, a success with them all.

Gratefully yours,

CARLES L. WEBB.

Tift House, Buffalo, N. Y.

JUNE 19, 1883.

Sufferers from the effects of quinine, used se a remedy for chills and fever, will apprecia Ayer's Ague Cure, a powerful tonic bitter, omposed wholly of vegetable substances without a particle of any noxious drug. Its action is peculiar, prompt and powerful, breaking up the chill, curing the fever, and expelling the poison from the system, yet leaving no harmful or unpleasant effect upon the patient

JUNE 19, 1883.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



Washing and Bleaching In Hard or Soft, Hot or Cold Water. SAVES LABOR, TIME and SOAP AMAS. INGLY, and gives universal satisfaction family, rich or poor, should be without a

family, rich or poor, anoma or winners.

Sold by all Grocers. BEWARE of imitations
well designed to mislead. PEARLINE is the
ONLY SAFE is bor-saving compound, and always bears the above symbol, and name of
JAM'S PYLE, NEW YORK.

(Continued from first page).

then nominated Treasurer by acclama

Mr. J. W. Hinton then addressed the meeting on the tariff question, after which an adjournment was had to the meeting of the National Association at the Palmer House. On the whole the action of this convention was such as to present certain parties who were the most active in running it in a very unfavorable light, and their actions will undoubtedly lead to trouble in the future. The "Ohio idea" will not commend itself to the wool-grow ers of the country when it is fairly understood. The idea was to totally disrupt the old organization, and capture its offices by the election of an Ohio President and Secretary. Seeing that that was more than could be carried, in the interest of harmony it was arranged that Mr. Col umbas Delano should be elected President, and the Ohio men would then accept Mr. Markham, of New York, as Secretary. How they kept their agreement the report of the meeting next day will disclose.

Meeting of the Executive Board of the National Wool Growers' Association.

As announced, the Executive Board of the National Wool Growers' Association of the United States, met Wednesday morning last at the Palmer House. The board consists of the President and two delegates from each State Association. The following is a list of those present:

Vermont—President, M. B. Williamson; delegates, A. Chapman, F. Farrington.
New York—President, W. E. Markham; delegates, C. C. Puffer, John P. Ray.
Ohio—President, A. E. Sprague; delegates,
M. J. Lawrence, D. Harpster.
Pennsylvanius, Delegates. John McDowell. sylvania-Delegates, John McDowell

rennsylvania—Delegates, John McDowell,
W. A. Herriot.
Michigan—President, C. M. Fellows: delegates, S. B. Hammond, William Ball.
Wisconsin—Delegates, C.R. Gibbs, S. Brooks.
Illinois—President, W. C. Vandercook; delgates, George L. Peck, F. E. Day.
Kansas—Presideut, J. S. Codding; delegates,
E. Bronson, E. W. Wellington.
Minnesota—Delegate, R. C. Judson.
Texas—President, D. E. Bently; delegates,
A. Symnes, A. B. Gion.
Colorado—Delegate, W. F. Wilder.
West Virginia—President, J. C. Gist; delegates, S. C. Gist, J. C. Palmer.
Several members of the various State

Several members of the various State organizations were also present, and took part in the discussions. In the absence of the President, A. M. Garland, of Illinois, the meeting was called to order by the Secretary, W. E. Markham of New York, and J. S. Codding, of Kansas, the senior Vice President, took the chair.

The first business transacted was the reading of the report of the secretary. The secretary had with him a printed re port, including the history of the Association for several years past, as well as the history of the reduction of the tariff on wool during the last two years, but it The halls were tastefully arranged, and was decided to read only the portions referring to the past two years. Mr. Markham than read various portions of his report, occupying about 30 minutes time, giving a minute account of the part he and President Garland took in regard to the reduction of the tariff. When he had finished a motion was made to adopt it. Mr. John W. Hinton of Wisconsin, got

up to speak, but, objection being made, a ebate arose as to his right to the floor, it being questioned whether he was a member of the Wool-Growers' Association of his State. It was finally decided he was not, and the privilege of speaking was therefore refused him. The discussion of the subject of the report then proceeded with great warmth. Its adoption was opposed by M. J. Lawrence, David Harpster, and A. E. Sprague, of Ohio, and John I. Guion, of Texas. Finally the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That all parts of the report expressing the opinions or individual views of the Secretary, and all parts reflecting upon persons or other associations, be stricken out. The report as amended was then adopt

The Board then proceeded to the election of officers. The Secretary of the outside caucus offered the name of Columbus Delano, of Ohio, for President, and it was moved to suspend the rules and elect Mr. Delano by acclamation, the friends of Mr. Garland in the interest of harmony offering no opposition, and thus keeping faith with the "kickers." A motion to re-elect Mr. Wm. A. Markham of New York, as Secretary, was then made by one of his friends, and in accordance with the agreement at the caucus. In a moment half a dozen were on their feet, and, now that they had Mr. Delano securely in the Presidency, they wanted to break the programme they themselves had arranged. The Ohio and Texas delegates coolly ask ed Mr. Markham to withdraw, but he paid no attention to them, and was finally elected Secretary by acclamation. He arose and responded by saying in substance that when Mr. Garland, the senior Vice President, was elected President in 1877 he, Mr. Markham, was not present but was elected to the position of Secretary without his knowledge, and at each subsequent election both Mr. Garland and himself had been unanimously re-elected without ever having intimated to a member of the Association that such an election would be acceptable. He had presented in his report a history of the action of the association which would convince all honest wool-growers that the senseless charges of the Ohio clique were false and malicious. He said that it also showed plainly the reason why he could not, with any self-respect, consent to serve with the candidate for President just elected, and that the Association greatly misunderstood him and the great State he represented if they supposed it was possible for him to serve as Secretary under such circumstances. He had declared to his friends, upon the nomination of Mr. Delano in caucus, that that made his can. didature impossible, and he therefore made his resignation peremptory.

The report of the Secretary giving the history of the association and the graphic description of the blunder and follies of the Ohio committee, as led by Mr. Delano and inspired by Messrs. Law rence and Sprague, furnishes sufficient

justification of Mr. Markham's course. It will be seen that the misrepresenta tions with which the press has been flooded, concerning Messrs. Markham and Garland, Mr. Markham had not condescended to answer, reserving his answer for his report, and that the ill-advised caucus had been held and Mr. Delano's caucus had been held and Mr. Delano's call that comes twelve days or more premature, live? What was the cause of their being so? For two or three days

Mr. George L. Converse, of Ohio, of fered a resolution asking all associations to influence their Senators and representatives in Congress to have the tariff on wool restored, but it was laid over until afternoon.

Work them than in the spring, and why? I always heard it said it was better for a mare and colt to work the mare up to foaling. Is it in your opinion so? To breed those mares again would they be afternoon In the afternoon Mr. Markham's resig-

nation was accepted, and Mr. John P. Ray, of New York, and Albert Chapman, of Vermont, nominated to succeed him. Mr. Chapman received 19 and Mr. Ray 9 votes. The election of Mr. Chapman was made unanimous. C. H. Beale, of West Virginia, was elected Treasurer unanimously. The following Executive Committee was then chosen: J. B. Ray, of New York; A. Symmes of Texas; and C Bronson, of Kansas. Mr. Converse called up his resolution

in regard to the wool tariff, and Senator Plumb, of Kansas, addressed the Association at length. After some discussion t'e following amendment to the resolution offered by Mr. Converse was adopted Resolved, That the officers of this association are instructed to use their best efforts to bring before Congress in the most effective possible manner the demands of the wool-growers of the United States through this National Association for the restoration of the tariff on wool as above.

It was decided informally that the next at Fort Worth, Texas.

In conclusion, I would put it on record, that the wool growers of Illinois and New York will not accept the insults showered upon the Presidents of their respective State Associations, Messrs. A. M. Garland and Wm. G. Markham, without Ohio members and their coadjutors will be seen in the future. WOOL-GROWER.

THE MACOMB COUNTY FAIR.

The thirty-fourth annual fair of the Macomb County Agricultural Society opened on Tuesday last, with good prospects. The grounds of the Society are close to Mt. Clemens, making them easy of access. They have been put into excellent shape, the buildings being well arranged and put up to last. There is a good half mile track, and the stalls for cattle and horses are well arranged. We had but little time to see the exhibits, as Secretary Shoemaker had captured us to serve on committee. In fruits and vegetables, however, there was a very fine showing, more and finer apples being on exhibition than we have seen anywhere this season the business men of Mt. Clemens made fine exhibits. Agricultural machinery made a fine showing also. In stock the entries were large, and the quality very creditable. Shorthorns led in numbers in the cattle department, the principal exhibitors being George Fulton, T. J Shoemaker and Stewart & Conklin. In Holsteins. Wm. A. Rowley showed his fine herd, and the Devons were represented by the herds of Messrs. Leach and Walker, of Utica. Some good grade Shorthorns, Devons and Holsteins were shown.

In horses James Perry, S. II. Parker and W. H. Parker were the principal exhibitors whose names we could learn. In sheep the Goyer Brothers and L. Chapel showed Merinos, and there were some good ones in the lot.

In hogs the Poland China and Berk. shire were in the lead, and one Berkshire boar shown was good enough to repre-

The attendance was light on Wednesday but made up for it on Thursday, and the Society probably did reasonably well, al though we have not yet learned how matters came out. The officers were very atproved himself an indefatigable worker and an excellent official. The other officers of the Society, Messrs. P. M. Bently, of Macomb, A. J. Sykes of Romeo, Geo. Fulton of Mt. Clemens, W. S. Hart of Milton, W. A. Rowley of Mt. Clemens. S. A. Colby of Romeo, W. W. Andrus of Utica, are good business men, and the Society's interests will be well looked after so long as they are connected with

The speed premiums called out a good number of entries, and some good trotting resulted. But we did not have time

THE great trotting race at Fleetwood Park, New York, on Saturday last, between St. Julian and Jay-Eve-See, resulted in a victory for the latter horse in three straight heats; time, 2:201, 2:181 and 2:19. The track was heavy. An immense crowd was in attendance, and the excitement was tremendous. St. Julian was the favorite in the betting before the start.

Petexinary Pepartment

Conducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, late of Philadelphia, Pa., author of "The Horse and its Diseases," "Cattle and their Diseases," "Sheep, Swine and Poultry," "Horse Training Made Easy," etc. Professional advice through the columns of this journal to regular subscribers free. Parties desiring information will be required to send their full name and address to the office of the Farken. No questions will be answered by mail unless accompanied by a fee of one dollar. In order that correct information may be given the symptoms should be accurately described, how long standing, together with color and age of animal, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. Private address, 301 First Street, Detroit.

Abortion in the Mare.

THREE RIVERS, Mich., Sept. 25, '83. Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR.—What ails my colts, or was it the mares? On Nov. 3, 1883, I bred two Morgan mares, twelve years old, to a celebrated black imported horse, 1,700 lbs. The mares were worked on the farm all summer,—not hard—but steady and carefully. On the 20th inst., one dropped ner colt, on the 21st the other dropped her colt. The colts were both horse colts were smart and seemed to do well. They were a little weak, but I thought they were strong for being twelve days prema-ture. When about 24 hours old they both seemed to grow weaker instead of stronger. We nursed them, and fed the one small doses of alcohol to keep up vitality. But in spite of all we could do they both died when about 40 hours old or a little over. What I want to know is, can a

Association. The matter of considering before they foaled I worked the mares on the cultivator and drill, preparing the ground and sowing wheat. The colts came all right, and the mares were, and are now, as well as ever. Is it more injur-ious for mares with foal in the fall to likely to have their colts premature again? What is to be done for such a colt, if anything, to save it? Each of the mares have raised two colts before, and no trouble. Hoping to hear from you in the next issue of the FARMER.

W. M. HEPLER.

Answer .- To your first inquiry, "what ails my colts," we would answer, interrupted or prevented gestation, from what cause we do not know. Second, "or was it the mares." We answer yes; both mares aborted, possibly from overwork, or some injurious substance eaten in the food, or in the pasture. To your third: "What I want to know is, can a colt that comes twelve days or more premature live?" Yes, but according to your dates we answer there is a bare possibility of a colt living, for the reason that your colts were not dropped twelve days, but fortythree and fourty-four days before the full period of gestation. The shortest period we have any record of in the mare when the colt lived and did well, was 307 days. meeting of the Association should be held Your mares fall short of these figures fifteen and sixteen days. Under such circumstances the foal would be naturally weak and life of short duration. The expulsion of the fœtus in less than 296 days is designated abortion. The offspring if living soon dies. When the mare carries the foal over 300 and less than 336 days, resenting them, and that the results of the foaling is known as premature, but the bull-dozing policy adopted by the the foal often does live and do well. The longest or protracted period of pregnancy in the mare we find recorded is 419 days. The average period is from 336 to 342 days. There are mares which never come to their full time; such animals are not sate for breeding purposes. To your fifth, "Is it more injurious for mares in foal in the fall to work than in the spring?" Our experience justifies the assertion that no mare either in the spring or fall should be worked later than the seventh or eighth month of pregnancy. To your sixth: "To breed these mares again would they be likely to have their colts premature?" We would say with proper care, as rest and fair feeding, abortion may be prevented, but it is an established fact that the mare once aborting is liable to do so again. To your last question, "what can be done with such a colt, if anything, to save it?" under such circumstances, all efforts to save it would end in disappointment.

Nasal Polyps in a Ewe.

SOUTH LYON, Mich., Sept. 24, 1888.

Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer. DEGR SIR:—Find enclosed in this mail fleshy growth that I this day r moved from the right nostril of one of my Me rino ewes. The ewe is about six years old. I first noticed that she was troubled with a difficulty in breathing during last win-ter. I did not notice any symptoms ex-cept those of a cold in the head until yes-terday, when I saw that she was falling away in flesh and this growth began to protrude from the nostril. I think the bone at the end of the nasal opening was slightly enlarged. I never have doctored the sheep in any way until cutting this out to-day. If you can from this description please give me the cause of the difficulty, its name, and the treatment, through the Michigan Farmer.

Very truly,
H. L. DOANE.

Answer.-The tumor from the right nostril of your ewe received in good condition. It is called a nasal polyps; a morbid growth in the nasal cavity, in the form of a pendulous tumor, more or less fleshy, and about the size originally of an ordinary walnut. tentive, and Secretary Shoemaker has These polyps occur in all animals, man included, perhaps more frequently than in any other. In the horse their occurrence is by no means infrequent. This is the first specimen of the kind we have known occurring in the sheep. They are usually attached by a neck to the mucous membrane of the nostril, especially that covering the turbinated bones. The first symptom noticed in such cases is that of cold in the head, which is increased by cold, damp weather. When not early discovered and removed, their gradual in. crease in size greatly interferes with free respiration, at last difficult and painful, sometimes causing the death of the animal. The tumor should be removed as soon as discovered, but not with the knife, as the hemorrhage following such an operation may be difficult to control. The process used for its removal in the human being is adapted to the same purpose in other animals. This is another interesting specimen added to our collection.

Spavin, Curb, Foul Sheath.

Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer Will you give me a remedy for curb spavin? One just appearing, another of some standing (six months); in the older one the joint is somewhat swollen. I have also a horse that has a gummy sub-stance on inside of hind legs, which I think comes from his sheath. Give cause and a remedy. Is he foul? What will cure L. B.

Answer.—If the writer of the above will describe the symptoms in each case, so we can understand them, we will prescribe for the animals according to their condition as indicated by such description. A foul sheath is easily detected, and does not require the aid of a veterinary surgeon. Wash the sheath clean with castile soap and water, using a soft sponge for the purpose. When you write again please comply with our conditions, as published at the head of this column, by sending us your address as well as your name, that we may know you as a subscriber, which will insure an answer.

There was an eclipse this year that astronomers failed to note. It was the eclipse of Adamson's Botanic Balsam over all compet itors. It cures coughs, colds, and all diseases of the throat, chest, and lungs. Price, 10, 35 and 75 cents.

*Lydia E. Pinkham's Laboratory at Lynn Mass., is turning out millions of packages of her celebrated Compound, which are being sent to the four winds, and actually find their

COMMERCIAL.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, October 2, 1883. Flour.-Receipts for the week, 4,779 bbls, against 2,577 bbls. last week, and the shipments were 3.611 bbls. There is a steady demand for flour, and the record of business is fair for the season. The demand for the upper lake trade continues good, but shipments eastward are very light. The supplies of stock are equal to present inquiry. Quotations yesterday were as follows:

Wheat .- The market yesterday showed some improvement over Saturday's closing figures, and the demand for cash and October wheat was of fair proportions. Receipts continue quite heavy, and stocks held here are 60,000 bu.in excess of those of a week ago. Closing quotations here were as follows: No. 1 white, \$107\(\frac{1}{2}\); No. 2 do, \$102; No. 2 red, \$1051/4; No. 8 red, 963/4. In futures quo tations on the various deals were as follows: October, \$1 0714; November, \$1 0714; December,

Corn .- Market quiet and s'eady at 53c per bu for No. 2, and 51%c for rejected. Oats .- Quiet but steady, at 291/2c for No. 2 mix-

ed, and 3116c for No. 2 white. Barley.-Very little moving. Dealers are quoting at \$1 20@1 40 per cental for fair to choice

Feed .- Scarce and in demand. Bran is worth \$13, coarse middlings \$15, and fine do \$18@20. Rye.-Market quiet at 60@65c per bu. Oatmeal .- Demand good, and prices steady

Fine Ohio and Illinois selling at \$6, other kinds a Corn Meal.-Firm and steady at \$22@25 per

Butter-Fine creamery is in good demand for the local trade at 25@26c P B, and good to choice fresh made butter at 20@21c. The low grades are

unsettled, and little inquired for. Cheese .- Market firm and higher. Full cream State are quoted at 121/2@13c 7 1b, and second quality at 111/2@12c. The eastern markets are all

firm and higher. Eggs.-Supply light and market firm at 20@21c

Beans .- Scarce and firm. Picked, \$2 30@2 40 unpicked \$1 50@1 75. Dried Apples.—But few offering, and those southern, which are quoted at 8@8% c @ b.

Hay.-Baled on track is selling at \$10@11; on Honey.-Quiet. New comb is offered at 16@

Hops.-In better demand. Dealers would pay 22@24c for choice new crop samples.

Seeds.—Clover is active. Cash seed is sell-

ing at \$5 00. October and November delivery are quoted at \$5 15. Timothy is in light demand at \$1 45@1 50. Fruit.-Grapes in fair supply at 5@6c for Concords, and 10c for Delawares. Peaches are selling at \$3 50@\$4 per bu. crate. Plums are

green gages and prunes. Pears are selling at \$820 per bbl for fancy, other varieties, \$5@6 90. Potatoes-The market is steady at 50c for carloads in bulk; bagged lots are quoted at 60@

Provisions .- Barreled pork is lower, but the narket is becoming stronger. Smoked meats firm and unchanged. Tallow is a shade higher, and mess and dried beef steady at former rates. Quo-

tations in this market are as follow	181	•	
Mess, Detroit packed	00	@\$	
Family do 15	50	@ 16	00
Clear do 16		@ 16	50
Lard in tierces, per b	84	600	834
Lard in kegs, per 1b		100	91/4
Hams, per Ib	143	100	15
Shoulders, per ib	8	@	814
Choice bacon, per D	101	600	11
Extra Mess beef, per bbl 11	75	@ 12	00
Tallow, per Ib		0	7
Dried beef, per D	15	0	10

LIVE STOCK MARKETS. At the Michigan Central Yards.

Saturday, Sept. 29, 1883. The fellowing were the receipts at these yards. Cattle, Sheep, Hogs.

	NO.	NO.	NO.	В
righton			60	1
attle Creek	23		59	ľ
olon	17		36	1
helsea	21		18	1
olumbiaville	32	• • • •	10	
harlotte	000	15	135	ľ
exter		231	100	1
., G. & M. R			200	ı
., G. & M. R	89	63	195	١.
owerville	13	49	66	1
reenville			115	ı
rass Lake	50		857	1
lowell	22	113	27	1
lighland		180		ı
ones	28			ŀ
ansing	94	194	75	ı
letamora	~		73	
orthville				Ι.
Torre			70	L
love			61	ľ
xford			50	١.
lymouth	18		89	ı
ortland		177		и
cochester			41	ľ
aline			149	
outh Lyons	5		45	Г
Villiamston	64	68	181	ı
psilanti	17		8	l
Programmer	**		0	١,
Tetal	418	1.000	1.000	1
TAME	310	1,029	1,860	١,

CATTLE. The offerings of Michigan cattle at these yards numbered 418 head, against 312 last week. The supply of western cattle was large and taken to gether there was more than enough to meet the wants of the trade, but the western cattle cos more money than the previous week, and had to sell higher. This was an advantage to those handling Michigan cattle, and for decent butcherast week. Common cattle were a little weak lower. The following were the closing

QUOTATIONS: 1118 3 00 @3 50 ockers 3 40 @3 75

Sweet sold Kammon 3 coarse cows av 1,010 lbs at \$3 25, and 5 thin butchers' heifers to Fitzpatrick

Sweet sold Kammon 3 coarse cows av 1,010 lbs at \$3 25, and 5 thin butchers' heifers to Fitzpatrick av 552 lbs at \$3 60.

Maudlin sold Peter Ross 24 stock heifers and steers av 712 lbs at \$3 40 and \$10 added to the lot. Astley sold Fitzpatrick 6 fair butchers' steers av 800 lbs at \$3 85.

Sweet sold Drake 16 stockers av 779 lbs at \$3 57%.

Corwin sold John Downs 8 thin butchers' heifers av 797 lbs at \$3 60.

Dunning sold Burt Spencer 2 good oxen av 1,440 lbs at \$4 25; 2 feeders av 1,190 lbs at \$4, and 7 bulls av 657 lbs at \$2 75.

Peter Ross sold John Downs 4 fair butchers' heifers av 880 lbs at \$3 80, and a coarse cow weighing 1,130 lbs at \$3 25.

Astley sold Duff & Regan a mixed lot of 14 head of thin butchers' stock av 737 lbs at \$3 30.

Heald sold Duff & Regan a mixed lot of 19 head of thin butchers' stock av 777 lbs at \$3 35, and 5 coarse cows av 700 lbs at \$3 55.

Wreford & Beck sold John Robinson 50 mixed westerns av \$48 lbs at \$3 85, and 47 av 863 lbs at \$3 85.

westerns av \$48 lbs at \$3 85, and 47 av 863 lbs at \$3 65.

C Roe sold Houghton 13 mixed westerns av 616 lbs at \$3.

Webb Bros sold John Downs 22 western heifers av 947 lbs at \$4 25, and 15 to Marx av 960 lbs at \$4.

Wreford & Beck sold McGee 50 mixed westerns av 836 lbs at \$3 35.

Heald sold Rice 30 stockers av 636 lbs at \$3 40.

Brown & Spencer sold Kammon a mixed lot of 8 head of thin butchers' stock av 875 lbs at \$3 50, and a bull weighing 640 lbs at \$3.

Lovewell sold John Robinson 2 bulls av 830 lbs at \$2.75, and one weighing 1,440 lbs at \$3.75.

Webb Bros sold Burt Spencer 5 western steers av 950 lbs at \$3.95.

Webb Bros sold Burt Spencer 5 western steers av 950 lbs at \$350. Mosher sold Duff & Regan a mixed lot of 10 head of thin butchers' stock av 900 lbs at \$340. Sullivan sold Burt Spencer 19 mixed westerns av 758 lbs at \$370. Webb Bros sold Reid 30 mixed westerns av 803 lbs at \$370. Judson sold Burt Spencer 16 good butchers' steers and heifers av 990 lbs at \$4.25.
Lovewell sold Switzer & Ackley 2 fair oxen av

The offerings of sheep numbered 1,029, against 581 last week. The sheep market was fairly active receipts went east in first hands, holders not bein villing to part with them at the prices offered. Switzer & Ackley sold John Downs 113 av 76 lbs at \$3 75. Dennis sold Fitzpatrick 68 av 85 lbs at \$3 45. McFadden sold John Downs 194 av 81 lbs at

Wallace sold Fitzpatrick 89 av 67 lbs at \$2 per

The offerings of hogs numbered 1,860, against 1,156 last week. The hog market was a very satisfactory one to sellers. The demand was active and competition sharp, the receipts changing hands at prices 15@20 cents per hundre higher than those of last week,

C Roe sold Webb Bros 62 av 154 lbs at \$4 35. Nixon sold Wreford & Beck 60 av 161 lbs 14 62%. Lovewell sold C Roe 45 av 201 lbs at \$4 90. Capwell sold Wreford & Beck 85 av 176 lbs at \$475.

4 75. Aldrich sold C Roe 36 av 149 lbs at \$4 30, Beach sold C Roe 35 av 209 lbs at \$4 80. Beagle sold C Roe 40 av 209 lbs at \$4 75. Gleason sold Wreford & Beck 73 av 192 lbs \$4 70.

Beach sold Wreford & Beck 95 av 163 lbs a

GD Spencer sold Wreford & Beck 61 av 212 lt tt \$4.85.

Hill sold Wreford & Beck 69 av 213 lbs at \$4.60
Thayer sold C Roe 61 av 218 lbs at \$4.90.
Hull sold Webb Bros 61 av 223 lbs at \$4.70.
Wallace sold Webb Bros 39 av 199 lbs at \$4.62%
Astley sold Webb Bros 75 av 186 lbs at \$4.70.
McFadden sold Wreford & Beck 32 av 162 lbs a

Mcraden sold Wreford & Beck 22 1bs at \$4 75.

Hagerman sold C Roe 50 av 227 lbs at \$4 75.

Perry sold Webb Bros 49 av 169 lbs at \$4 65.

Hyman sold Webb Bros 135 av 152 lbs at \$4 60.

Tinkham sold Wreford & Beck 83 av 156 lbs at \$4 65.

Plotts sold Wreford & Beck 134 av 184 lbs at \$4 65.

Judson sold Wreford & Beck 18 av 203 lbs at \$4 55.

Merritt sold Wreford & Beck 12 av 177 lbs at \$4 55.

King's Yards. Monday, Oct. 1, 1883. CATTLE,

The market opened up at these yards with 450 head of cattle on sale, mostly scrubs. The at tendance of buyers was rather light, and for com mon grades the market ruled dull and 10@15 cents lower than at the Central Yards on Saturday. Good cattle, of which there was very few, sold a strong last week's rates.

strong last week's rates.

Wietzel sold Stucker a mixed lot of 7 head o coarse butchers' stock av 607 lbs at \$2 90.

Nhaw sold Kelly a mixed lot of 5 head of coarse butchers' stock av 646 lbs at \$3.

Campbell sold Kraft 5 good butchers' steers av 936 lbs at \$4.60.

Kalaher sold Freeman 3 bulls av 686 lbs at \$3.

Oberhoff sold Kuoch 5 good butchers' steers av 930 lbs at \$4.25.

Clark sold Drake 13 stockers av 700 lbs at \$3.60.

Beach sold Stickel 4 good butchers' steers av 895 lbs at \$4.50.

Campbell sold Heutter 3 good butchers' steers av 1,053 lbs at \$4.35.

Beardisley sold Smith a mixed lot of 6 head of thir butchers' stock av 656 lbs at \$3.50.

Clark sold Kammon 5 thin cows av 1,016 lbs at \$3.40.

Richmond sold Draff & Regan 9 bulls av 990 lbs.

Clark sold Rammon 5 thin cows av 1,016 lbs at \$3 40.
Richmond sold Duff & Regan 2 bulls av 900 lbs at \$2 75.
Kalaher sold Duff & Regan a bull weighing 1,180 lbs at \$3 25, and one weighing 615 lbs at \$2 75. 1,180 lbs at \$3.25, and one weighing 615 lbs at \$3.275.

Campbell sold Stucker a mixed lot of 7 head of thin butchers stock av 647 lbs at \$3.50.

Taylor sold Silverman a mixed lot of 5 head of thin butchers' stock av 792 lbs at \$3.50.

Patten sold Bickendorf 3 fair butchers' steers av 913 lbs at \$4.

Clark sold Drake 6 stockers av 720 lbs at \$3.40.

McHugh sold Drake 8 stockers av 790 lbs at \$3.75.

Shaw sold Stucker a mixed lot of 4 head of thin butchers' stock av 780 lbs at \$3 45.
Clark sold Goodworth 2 good butchers' cows av 1,150 lbs at \$4 25, and 4 bulls to Duff & Regan av 347 lbs at \$3 10.
McHugh sold Rauss 2 bulls av 700 lbs at \$3.
Purdy & Co sold Voigt a mixed lot of 12 head of thin butchers' stock av 690 lbs at \$3. SHEEP.

McHugh sold Fitzpatrick 82 av 73 lbs at \$3 25. Wietzel sold Brown 39 av 79 lbs at \$3 80.

Buffalo.

CATTLE-Receipts, 9,573, against 8,957 the pre vious week. The offerings of cattle on Monday were heavy, consisting of 195 car loads. The market opened with a good demand for choice steers, and a fair inquiry for medium and lower grades. Prices for the best were 10c@15 cents per hundred higher than at the close of the pre. vious week, with butchering cattle and com stock selling stronger. The highest price paid was \$5 20 for choice steers; mixed butchers' stock sold at \$3 75@4 15 for fair to good, and at \$2 90@ 3 65 for inferior to common. Stockers were in fair demand at a decline of 10@15 cents per hundred. On Tuesday and Wednesday the market ruled firm for nearly all grades, good to choice cattle being especially firm. Of Michigan cattle 11 steers av 1,427 lbs sold at \$5 50; 25 do av 1,012 lbs at stock av 621 lbs at \$3 80; 44 heifers av 964 lbs at \$4; 24 do av 896 lbs at \$4; 49 stockers av 760 lbs at \$3 60: 26 do av 791 lbs at \$3 55: 23 do av 602 lbs at at \$3 40; 28 do av 617 lbs at \$3 50; 23 do av 802 lbs at \$3 75; 16 de av 839 lbs at \$3 80; 25 do av 855 lbs at \$4; 37 do av 705 lbs at \$3 25. The following

were the closing QUOTATIONS: rs in fine flesh,

were light on Tuesday and Wednesday an t rad-ing was active at higher prices. At the close good to choice Yorkers were quoted at \$5.25@5.45; fair to good do, \$4.75@5.15; Medium grades, fair to choice. \$5.20@5.40; good to extra heavy, \$5.25@ 5.50. Pigs common to choice, \$3.50@4.50; skips and culls, \$4@4.55.

CATTLE.—Receipts, 45,335, against 37,814 la week. Shipments, 20,189. The market opened on Monday with a large supply of cattle and active general demand, and for the best grad prices were higher. No extra cattle were offere but several droves of good sold at \$5 90@6. Sal but several droves of good sold at \$5.90@6. Sale to the eastern shippers ranged from \$4.10@6 Butchers' stock was in large supply and the mark ket was weak, with sales of poor to choice cow at \$304.65, and steers at \$3.754.25. The marke for the balance of the week continued active an frm, and on the best qualities there was an advance of 5@10 cents per hundred. The receipt for the week were large, but there was a demant that was fully equal to the supply. The following were the closing QUOTATIONS:

For any machine builing and cleaning it for marked as most clover feed in use and the state of t Extra Beeves-Graded steers weigh ap17eow13t LINN & EVANS,

GENERAL COMMISSION, - IN -FRUIT AND PRODUCE.

100 South Water Street, W. LINN.

PARMERS! Send-25 cts. in stamps for a copy of FISHER'S GRA N TABLES, showing the value of different kindslof grain in bushels and pounds at a given price from 10 cts to two dollars (\$2) per bushel, together with a complete ready reckoner, showing the price of any article or pound from 14 of a cent and upwards; also a table of wages and board, interest, rent, hay table, busi ness laws, etc.

A. H. PERKINS, 44 Larned St., West, Detroit. Mich

FIELD FORCE PUMP, Cheapest and Best in the world. Especially adapted to the spraying of fruit trees. Send for circular. GEO E. EDDY & CO., State Agents, Owosso, Mich.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE COQUILLARD WAGON

THE FARMERS' FAVORITE.

by the most experienced workmen. Every one warranted to give satisfaction, both in regard to the quality of material and work-manship. They are also noted for their lightness of draft and ease of running.

Carriages, Buggies & Sleighs of superior workmanship always on hand.

Send for circular and Price List.

A. COQUILLARD, South Bend, Ind.

Illustrated Catalogue Free.

PROF. R. JENNINGS & SON'S

BOVINE PANACEA

The only sure cure for Milk Fever in cows. It is the only sure cure for all diseases of a febrile charac-

PROF. R. JENNINGS'

E-vinco Liniment,

THE WEEDS MUST GO

-SAYS THE-

In offering this garden tool to the public, we are confident from last year's experience, and from the testimonials received, that it is superior to any tool haretofore made for the purpose intended i. e. in the garden, flower bed, strawberries, gravel walks, cutting sod, onlons, bagies, corn, sorghum, potatoes, etc., being light (weight 8 lbs.) and strong, made of best steel and iron; adjustable to any height of person; cutting from 1/2 to 1/2 inches under ground and 7 inches wide. It is five times the capacity of a common hee, and with less labor

EXTRAORDINARY OFFER FOR 1883.

Owing to the wet season we will deliver the Weed Slayer to any address on receipt of the retail price, \$2, express paid.

DEDERICK'S HAY PRESSES

P. K. DEDERICK & CO., Albany, N. Y.

E. B. GAWLEY & CO.,

CommissionMerchants

Fresh Fruits, Butter, Eggs

and General Produce,

74 West Woodbridge St., Detroit.

PONTIAC NOVELTY WORKS, Pontiac, Mich.

Weed Slayer

iv81-2m

also a Panacea for all diseases of a febrile cha ter in cattle, when given as directed. Sold druggists. Price, \$1 00 per package; 20 deses.

TRON FENCE AND ROOF CRESTING. For Residences, etc.

Stable Fixtures, Weather Vanes. Wire Railings, Window Guards, &c.

Chicago Trains

New York Limited Ex.. Mail, via Main & Air line

Day Express... Kal. & Three Rivers Ac

Jackson Express.....
Evening Express.....
Pacific Express.....

Fast Express....
Day Express....
Grand Rapids Express.
Night Express....

Bay City & Sag. Exp.. Marquette & Mackinaw Marquett & Mac'w. Ex. Night Express....

Cincinnati Express.... St. L. Cin, Clev. and Col

Cincinnati Exp. Toledo Express. ati Express

Detroit Time.

Atlantic Express..... Mail and Accommodt'n Fast Day Express.... New York & Boston Ex Limited Express.....

J. E BOLLES & CO.'S Wire & Iron Works, 82 and 84 West Woodbridge St., Detroit, Mich.

going west

*4.25 p m *6.15 p m *8.20 p m \$10.10 p m

*9.00 a m §3.45 p m §7.15 p m †9.35 p m

Leave. going east

§1.10 a m

GRAND RAPIDS TRAINS

SAGINAW AND BAY CITY TRAINS

TOLEDO TRAINS.

Canada Division.

BUFFALO TRAINS.

Emitted Express..... §1.10 a m §8.25 a m §Daily. *Except Sundays. †Except Mondays.

CHAS. A. WARREN, O. W. RUGGLES, City P. & T. Agt., Gen'l P. & T. Agt., Aug. 12, 1883. Detroit, Mich. Chicago, Ili.

FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE BAIL-

Depot Foot of Third Street. Ticket office

154 Jefferson Avenue and in Depot.

All Trains run on Detroit Time.

Bay City & Saginaw Mail. *11:25a m
Bay City & Saginaw Mail. *11:25a m
Bay City & Saginaw & Pail:25p m
Bay City & Saginaw & Pail:25p m
Bay City & Ludington Exp | 43:30 a m | 411:58 p m

Sleeping Car on Night and Parlor Cas

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTH-ERN RAILWAY.

The 7 50 p m train will arrive, and the 3 45 p m train depart from the Fourth street depot. Other trains will arrive and depart from the Brush street depot. Daily except Sunday. Up-town ticket office No. 154 Jefferson Avenue

DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN & MIL-

June 25th, 1883.

Trains leave and arrive at Brush Street depot, betroit time, as follows:

Praina Leave—
Express at 7:20 A. M. for Saginaw and Bay City.
Mail at 11:00 A. M., for Grand Rapide, Grand
Iaven and Milwaukee.
Grand Rapide Express at 6:00 r. M.
Night Express at 10:20 r. M. for Grand Rapids
and Grand Haven. Sleeping car attached.
Frains Arrive—

Detroit Express at 12:15 P. M. Night Express at 10:20 P. M. Holly Express at 8:30 A. M. T. TANDY, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Detroit.

rains Arrive— Through Mail at 5:20 P. M.

C. A. WARREN, P. & T. Agt

7 40 am 9 20 am

3 45 pm

*Daily except Sundays | Daily.

Cincinnati, Colum's and

rains Leave

Milk Fever in Cows. | Michigan Central R. R. Depot foet of Fourth street. Ticket offices, 154 Jefferson ave., and Depot. All trains arrive and depart on Depart on Detroit time.

from west.

*12.10 p m *8.50 a m

Arrive. from east.

\$9.45 p m *9.45 p m \$8.30 p m

88.25 a m

WABASH, ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC R. R. Daily. * Except Sunday. + Except Saturday Pullman sleeper through to Indianapolis and City Ticket Office 167 Jefferson Avenue.
A. F. WOLFSCHLAGER, City Ticket Agt
FRANK E. SNOW, General Agent.

Pioneer East and West Line through the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. 8 30 L. Marquette.
9 42 Onota.
10 35 Au Train
11 25 Munising.
1 15 Seney.
2 16 McMillan
2 40 Dollarville.
2 50 Newberry.
6 15 A St. Ignace.
A. M. Via M. C. R. R.
Eav City. Via M. C. R. R. P. M.
Bay City. 10 05
Lapeer Junctn. 7 43
Port Huron. 4 25
Saginaw City. 8 50
Lansing. 5 55
Jackson. 4 35
Detroit. 5 20
Via G. R. & I. R. R. P. M.
Grand Rapids. 11 00
Howard City. 12 40
Fort Wayne. 3 15
Lansing. 9 40
Detroit. 6 35

ETROIT, MACKINAW & MARQUETTE RAILROAD.

June 10th, 1883.

Connections are made at St. Ignace with: The Michigan Central Railroad for Detroit and all points in Michigan and in the east, sonth and southeast. Trains leave Mackinaw City 8 50 a.m. and 9 50 p. m. The Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. for Grand Rapids, Fort Wayne and the South and East.

Connections made at Marquette with the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad for the Iron and Copper Districts, and with boat lines for Duluth sand the Northwest.

Trains daily except Sunday.

Trains daily except Sunday.

McCOOL, FRANK MILLIGAN

Ladies careful of Health and appre

Can YOU afford to be without it?

Willcox & Gibbs S.M. Co., 658 Broadway, N.Y-

An Incom the Bes Fireman London Household of the S Corn, Who Veterinar Fever in

JOHNS

Agricultum
The Onligan—Shof SwinFair ...
Horse Mo
and Trae
Warm
Cheese—
Calf Fe
mand f
Against
Items...
Horticultum

Horticulta Paradise ture in Lily—Fa Peaches Horticul

Aplarian. Honey-Keepers

Barley-Grain T Wool...

News Su

General

Miscelland Carleton Written Smuggli

Agricult sing las as one many res ciety. 1 crease in the resul membere the entri Society, be seen t to be mo

exhibitio

when the

pens wer

ciety ha

in their

under a l

THE C

coops on wire, thr visitors t fully, is have seen also been number of But even possible cattle en The ex able one, One exhi had 17 h Turner o draft sto sired by Other ex S. Doty,

Charlotte

Breeders

lion; S. 1

Perchero

Perchero

pose hore

some fine

ting and large nui others of In catt to please horns too following Hamburg Pherson, bard & County; County; ham Cou see Coun of Howel ported st have seen Harrison herd, an another. showed h tors were

> herd of D their own cuit. The terest to v closing of

Owosso, 1

Olds of L

Hanover,

herd. Of

St. Johns, of Bath, 1

competitio classes ver middle wo represente